THE ERIE OBSERVER.

B. F. SLOAN, Editor. | FONWARD. | $1 50 A YEAR, in Advance.

VOLUME 21. | SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1850. | NUMBER 5.

Erie Weekly Observer.

B. F. SLOAN, EDITOR.

OFFICE, CORNER STATE ST. AND PUBLIC SQUARE, ERIE.

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City subscribers by the carrier, at $2,00
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References.—A. P. Durkin, Esq., Benjamin Grant, Esq.

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BLACK, Brown Green and Cadet mixed Broad Cloths, prices for sale at S. JACKSON.

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BLACK, Blue, Plaid Striped and other Fancy Cassimeres for sale by S. JACKSON.

Poetry and Miscellany.

MUSIC.

BY J. R. ORTON.

The voice of war is on the morn,
And music with a rare array
Of drum and fife and bugle-horn,
Adds to the proud display;
Waking the soul to martial fire,
And rousing all a nation's ire;
Concealing from our conscious fears
Our future, with its tears.

We witness but the flash of steel,
The champing steed's impatient neigh;
And see the squadrons as they wheel,
And hear the trumpets bray.
The hour when perish man and horse,
The sweat, the blood, the mangled corse,
And woman's wild despairing sighs,
Are hidden from our eyes.

But hark! from yonder massive pile,
From fretted arch and columned isle,
A mournful symphony ascends
And with the still air blends.
And mid its cadences are heard
A stifled sob, a hurried word,
Unbidden gushing from the smarts
Of broken hearts.

But now a hundred tongues conspire;
Louder and louder swells the strain;
And with a bold, impassioned fire
The organ peals amain:
And harmony like sea-waves gushes,
(While the vast temple jars)
And in a tide of glory rushes
Up to the stars.

And thus the funeral dirge is sung;
Thus music soothes our troublous way,
Concealing sorrows till they come,
And then dissolving them away:
But always pointing to a light
Beyond our day, beyond our night,
And whispering of other groves
And other loves.

And music we can almost hear,
Of glorious concords, and a sphere
Of beauty, which is very nigh,
In the cerulean sky. *[Message Bird.*

KATE LORIMER,

OR

THE PEARL IN THE OYSTER.

BY MISS EMMA C. EMBURY.

"The pearl in ocean's cavern lies,
The feather floats upon the wave."

Kate Lorimer was neither a beauty, a wit, nor an heiress; she was only one of those common-place young ladies, who are "brought out" every winter, to laugh, dance, and flirt, *for a season or two*, then to marry, and fulfil their destiny by immuring themselves in a nursery for the rest of their lives. So said the world—but for once that many-eyed and many tongued gossip was mistaken. Kate was very unlike most young ladies. With her Juno-like figure, and fine, though somewhat massive features, there needed only a careful study of the mysteries of the toilet to make her appear what dandies call a "splendid woman." But Kate, though in reality she was neatness itself, generally *seemed* but one degree removed from a sloven; so careless was she respecting the color, make and adjustment of her clothes. Then she had what Shakspeare calls "a very pretty wit," a *certain shrewdness of intellect*, and a quiet sense of the ridiculous, which wanted only the sauce of boldness and ill-nature to make her what the widings in primrose kids would style "*bre-i-illiant*." But Kate was equally indifferent to her looks and her manners. She seemed like a kind of human machine, moved by some invisible springs, at the volition of others, but by no positve will of her own.

What, you will ask, was the secret of this cold abstraction in a young and not ungifted girl? There was no mystery about it; Kate was only one of the many instances of a "candle placed in the wrong socket," as my poor friend ——— used to say. She was one of a *large family*; but she was neither the oldest— the first inheritor of paternal love—nor the youngest—the recipient of its fond dotage. Her elder brother, a tall, graceful youth, was the pride of both father and mother, and whatever privileges Kate might have claimed as the *first* of the troop of damsels who chattered their days away in the nursery and school room, they were entirely forgotten in the favor of the second daughter, who chanced to be extremely beautiful. The fact was that Kate occupied a most insignificant position between a conceited eldest son, and a sister who was a belle. Her brother Tom's sententiousness overwhelmed her and crushed her into nonentity, while Louisa's beauty and vivacity threw her completely into the shade.

At her very first entrance into society, Kate felt that she had only a subordinate part to play, and there was a certain inertness of character about her, which made her quietly adopt the habits befitting her inferior position.—Her mother, a handsome stylish woman, with an easiness of temper which won affection but not respect from her children, and a degree of indolence which sadly interfered with the regularity of her household—sometimes fretted a little at Kate's sluggishness, and wished she was a little less "lumpish" at a party. But there was a repose in Kate's manner, which, upon the whole, Mrs. Lorimer rather liked, as effectually prevented any rivalry between the two sisters. Aunt Bell, a somewhat precise, but sensible old maid, was the only one who was seriously dissatisfied. She remembered Kate's ambition as a school girl; she preserved among her most precious mementoes all Kate's "prizes," "rewards of merit," &c. And she could not conceive why this enthusiasm and eagerness for distinction should have died away so suddenly and so completely. Aunt Bell suspected something of the truth, but seven she, who loved Kate better than any body in the world, could not know the whole truth.

Kate Lorimer was like one of those still, quiet mountain lakes, which at one particular spot are said to be unfathomable, but whether because they are so deep, or because a wonderful strong under-current carries away the line and plummet in its descent, is never clearly ascertained by those who skim over the surface of the sleepy waters. Almost every one liked her; that is, they felt that negative kind of liking which all persons have for a quiet, good-humored sort of body, who is never in the way? At a crowded party Kate always gave up her place in the quadrille if there was a want of room on the floor; if the beaux were scarce, Kate was quite content to talk to some frosty old lady in the corner; if a pair of indefatigable hands were required to play interminable waltzes and polkas, Kate's long white fingers seemed unwearied; in short, Kate never thought of herself, because so honestly believed she was not worth any body's thinking about.

Was she so inordinately humble as to set no value upon herself? Not exactly that; but she had so high a standard of excellence in her own soul, and she was so conscious of her utter inability to attain to that standard, that she grew to feel a species of contempt for herself, and therefore she neglected herself, not as a penance, but because she would not waste thought or time upon any thing appertaining to herself No one understood poor Kate, and of course nobody appreciated her.—When she spent hours in dressing her beautiful sister for a ball, and then twisted up her own fine hair in a careless knot, and slipping on a plain white dress, was ready in ten minutes to accompany the belle to the gay scene where she knew she could never shine, people only called her slovenly and careless, but gave her no credit for the generous affection which could lavish decorations on another, and be content through a whole evening

"To hear
Praise of a sister, with an unwounded ear."

When she refused invitations to parties that she might stay at home, and nurse Aunt Bell through a slow fever, people said—"She is so indolent, she is glad of an excuse to avoid the trouble of going out." No one knew that she was not too indolent to watch through the long hours of the night beside the sick bed of an invalid, while her lovely sister was sleeping off the fatigues of the dance. When she gave up a gay season at the Springs, rather than disappoint her old grandmother, who had set her heart upon a visit from one of the sisters—when she spent a long dull summer in a hot country-house, with no other companions than Aunt Bell and the infirm old lady, and no other amusement than could be found in a book-case full of Minerva-Press novels, then people—these wonderfully knowing people—again said, "Kate Lorimer is turning her indolence to account, and will earn a legacy out of it;" while the fact was, neither Aunt Bell nor grandmother had a cent in the world beyond their life-interest in their old country home.

"If Louisa makes an engagement this winter, I think I shall hurry Ella's education a little, so as to bring her out next season," said Mrs. Lorimer to her husband, during one of those "*curtain conferences*" which are quite the opposite to "curtain lectures."

"Why should you do that? You will have Kate still to provide for, and Ella will be all the more attractive for another year's study," was the reply of the calculating though kind father.

"Oh, Kate is a hopeless case; she will never be married, she is too indifferent; no man will take a fancy to a girl who at the first introduction shows by her manner that she does not care what he thinks of her."

"Then you think Kate is one of the "predestinate old maids?"

"I am afraid so."

"Well, Kate is a good child, and we shall want one of the girls to keep house for us when we grow old; so I don't know that we need regret it much."

"You don't consider the mortification of bringing out two daughterg at a time and having one left on hand, like a balo of unsaleable goods, while such a woman as that vulgar Mrs. Dobbs has married her four red headed frights in two seasons."

"How was that done?"

"Oh! by management; but then the girls were as anxious as the mother, and helped themselves along. As to Kate, I don't believe she would take the trouble to walk across the room in order to secure the best match in the country."

"She certainly is very indifferent, but she seems perfectly contented."

"Yes, that is the trouble; she is perfectly satisfied to remain a fixture, although she knows that she will have to rank with the "*antiques*" as soon as I begin to bring out her four younger sisters."

"Perhaps it would be better to bring out Ella next winter," sighed the father.

"Yes, Ella is lively and fresh-looking, and during the festivities which will follow Louisa's wedding, she can slip into her place in society, without the expense of a *'coming-out'* party."

"You speak as if Louisa's marriage were a settled thing."

"Because she can have her choice now of half a dozen, and by the time the season is over she will probably decide."

"Well, under your guidance, she is not likely to make an imprudent choice."

"I hope not. To tell you the truth, I am waiting for one more declaration, and then there will be no more delay," said the mother.

"Has she not admirers enough?"

"Yes, but if she can secure young Ferrers it will be worth waiting"

"What! Clarence Ferrers! Why he is worth almost half a million; is he an admiror of Louisa's?"

"He is a new acquaintance, and seems very much struck with her beauty; but he is an odd creature, and seems to pride himself upon differing from all the rest of the world; we shall see what will happen. One thing only is certain, Louisa will be married before the year is out, and Kate will, I think, resign herself to old-maidism with a very good grace."

And having come to this conclusion, the two wiseacres composed themselves to sleep.

Clarence Ferrers, so honorably mentioned by Mr. Lorimer as "*worth* half a million," was a gentleman of peculiar taste and habits. His father died while he was yet a boy, and he had struggled with poverty and hardship while acquiring the education which his talent deserved, and which his ambition demanded. He had stooped his pride to labor, and he had learned to submit to want, but he had never bowed himself to bear the yoke of dependence. Alone he had toiled, alone he had struggled, alone he won success. His mother had been the first to encourage his youthful genius, and to plant the seeds of honorable ambition within his soul. He loved her with an almost idolatrous affection, and when he saw her eking out by the labors of the needle the small annuity which secured her from starvation, in order that he might devote all his own little stipend as a teacher to his own education, he felt that gratitude and love alike required him to persevere until success should reward the mother by crowning the son.

There is something ennobling and hallowing in such a tie as that which existed between Mrs. Ferrers and Clarence. As a gentle, humble-mindedw oman herself, she was ambitious that her son should be good and great. She knew the benumbing effect of poverty upon the soul, but she took care that the general warmth of affection should counteract its evil influences upon the gifted mind of her darling son. She was his friend, his counselor, his sympathizing companion, sharing all his hopes, his aspirations, his pleasures, and his sorrows, as only a true-hearted and loving woman can do. Long ere he reached the years of mature manhood, the bond between mother and son had been made stronger than death: and, alas! far more enduring than life. Mrs. Ferrers lived to see Clarence occupying a position of honor and usefulness as professor in one of the most distinguished colleges. Her death left him a lonely and desolate man, for so close had been their communion, so thorough had been their mutual sympathy, that he had never till then felt the need of another friend. But in the enthusiasm of his deep and fervent love, he felt that he was not disserved by the hand of death; and many an hour did he hold converse in his secret soul with the "spirit-mother," whom he felt to be ever near him.

Clarence Ferrers had counted his thirtieth summer, when an old great uncle, who had suffered him to struggle with poverty during all his early years, without stretching forth a finger to sustain him, died very suddenly, leaving behind him an immense fortune, which he distributed by will, among some dozen charitable associations, whose very names he had never heard until they were suggested by his lawyer, and making not the slightest mention of his nephew. Luckily for him, the will was *unexecuted* and the neglected Clarence learned that, as heir-at-law, he was entitled to the whole of his miserly uncle's hoarded wealth. Years had passed since Clarence had even seen the old man, and he certainly owed him no gratitude for the gift which would have been withheld from him if death had not been more cruel even than avarice. But Clarence was not a man to feel selfishly on any subject. One hundred thousand dollars, the fifth part of his newly acquired fortune, was distributed among the charities named in the will, thus fulfilling the supposed will of the deceased. With another large portion he endowed a "Home for Poor Gentlewomen," as a tribute to the memory of his mother, whose life had been one of struggle and care for want of such a "home" in the early days of her widowhood.—Then, after liberally providing for all who had any claims upon the old miser, he placed his affairs in the hands of a trusty agent, and sailed for Europe.

Clarence Ferrers set out upon his travels with no fixed purpose, except that of acquiring knowledge of all kinds, and of compelling occupation of mind to quiet yearnings of the heart. Eight years elapsed ere he revisited his native land. During that time he had explored every part of Europe, treading the greensward of its by-ways, no less than the dust of its high-roads. From the islands of the Archipelago to the most Northerly part of Russia, he had traveled, commanding respect by his scientific attainments, receiving attentions everywhere for his courtly elegance of manner, winning love wherever he went by his suavity and kindness. Then to the East, that land of sacred memories, he turned his steps; Egypt, the land of misery, too, was not forgotten, and when Clarence returned to his own country he bore with him treasures of learning and wisdom from every land where the footsteps of man had tree. Yet he was modest as he was learned, and few would have suspected that the quiet, gentlemanlike *person, whose tall figure bent so gracefully* over some timid girl at the piano, or who so carefully escorted some old lady to the supper-room at a party, was the celebrated traveler and man of world-known science.

Such was the man whom Mr. Lorimer pronounced to be "worth *half a million!*" I have sketched him at some length, because this is no fancy portrait, and memory has been faithful to her trust in thus enabling me to trace, through but in faint and shadowy outline, the noble character of one of God's noblest creatures.

But all this time I had forgotten poor Kate Lorimer.—She would have thought it strange that she ever should be remembered, especially when Clarence Ferrers was in one's mind. Kate had seen Clarence Ferrers introduced to her beautiful sister, and had felt a glow of pleasure as she marked his look of genuine admiration. She had listened to words of graceful compliment, so unlike the vapid flattery of others. She had heard the tones of that thrilling voice, whose musical accents had been able to move alike the wild Arab, and the wilder Cossack, by their melody. She sat alone in the only shadowy corner of a gay and crowded saloon, but she would *not have exchanged places with the most flattered and* courted of the guests; for she could listen unobserved to the gifted traveler, and look unnoticed upon his expressive countenance. She had heard of him from childhood; for Aunt Bell had been one of Mrs. Forrers' earliest friends, and the story of his early struggles, his devoted love for his mother, and his subsequent good fortune, had been one of Aunt Isabel's favorite themes.—But he was a man when Kate was still in the nursery and was but a shy girl of fourteen when, as she remembered, he called to pay his farewell visit to his mother's friend previous to his departure. To the unappreciated girl, living in the midst of an ungenial though not unhealthy moral atmosphere, the picture of perfect sympathy and affection, as it had existed between the gentle mother and her gifted son, was one which, unconsciously left its reflection within her soul, and became a sort of ideal to her half-developed nature. She *did* not retain the slightest remembrance of his actual appearance, but so vivid an image of his mental and moral gifts was traced upon her memory, that she felt she needed not the intercourse of social life to make her know him better. Yet as the beauty and vivacity of her sister attracted him closer to her side, it was impossible for Kate, with her shyness, to avoid becoming acquainted with him; and it sometimes happened that when the beautiful Louisa was led off to the dance by one of her host of admirers, she would leave Kate to entertain Mr. Ferrers till her return, thus flattering him by her evident desire to retain his society, and at the same time securing him from all rival belles.

Clarence Ferrers was now eight-and-thirty, an age when a man, however gifted, will not be insensible to the evident admiration of a very young and extremely pretty woman. He was still a fine looking man, but he was no longer youthful in his appearance. His teeth were fine, and his eyes, those soft, bright tender eyes, were as beautiful as in boyhood, when his mother loved nothing so well as to kiss those full, heavily-fringed lids for the sake of the beaming look which rewarded the caress. But Clarence had not escaped the touch of time; his luxuriant locks were thinned, and the silver threads were mingled among those dark chestnut curls. He appeared *full as old as he really was; but who could look* on his magnificent brow, watch the play of his flexible lips or listen to the tone of his exquisite voice, and think of the ravages of Time?

Kate Lorrer was one of the best *listeners* in the world. There was a certain negligent ease with which she inclined herself toward the speaker, and a look of quiet attention on her countenance which always gratified the self-love of those who conversed with her. To be sure, in nine cases out of ten, this pleasant manner arose only from her indolent good humor, which found a kind of luxurious repose in the monotonous hum of a busy talker. But when listening, to Clarence Ferrers, (for she seldom talked with him except as much as common *politeness required*) Kate soon found that his conversation did not afford her a mere cushion for mental repose. Not that Clarence dealt much in the marvelous, or excelled much in narration, although he abounded in illustrative anecdotes and reminiscences on every subject; but he had the art—*so* rare and so delightful—of waking up every faculty in the mind of those with whom he conversed. He imparted knowledge in such a manner as to make his hearer feel as if the *ideas* were the results of the traveler's observation.—Yet, he was no flatterer, he only, as I said before, had the power of arousing and stimulating the intellect of his hearers.

If Clarence Ferrers had been at first struck with the extreme beauty of Louisa, he was not less sensible to the "surprises of sudden joy" with which he beheld the drawing of Kate's-peculiar qualities of character. Her moral nature he had read at a glance, and it inspired him with respect and esteem, but her intellectual being, which was a mystery even to herself, became a study to the man of science and research. There was so much freshness of thought in her hitherto slumbering mind; such clearness of perception when she was unconsciously led to exercise her mental vision; such harmony of movement between the reasoning and the imaginative faculty that Clarence became daily more interested in the "lumpish" Kate, despite the attractions of her beautiful sister.

"Mamma, I do not believe I can put off Frank Dormer any longer; he is desperately in love, and determined to make a declaration," said Louisa, one morning, as she sat assisting Kate to trim a ball-dress with which she expected to charm all eyes.

"It would be a pity to loose so rich and generous an admirer, Lou," was the reply of the prudent mother.

"But suppose I should accept him, mamma?"

"That you would not do; Frank Dormer is only rich in expectancy, while Clarence Ferrers has both wealth and fame."

"I like Frank, best," said the young lady, coolly.

"My dear Louisa, have you lost your senses?"

"No, madam; but you may as well let me tell you now, that, for all his fortune, I would not marry Clarence Ferrers."

"Why not?"

"Oh, he is so frightfully sensible, I should never dare do or say an absurd thing for fear of seeing those great *lumping* eyes looking reproval at me, Besides, he does not seem inclined to offer himself."

"How can you say so, Louisa? I am sure he never leaves us at a party, and seems never so happy as when sitting near us and watching your graceful movements, when you are dancing."

"Well, he can't expect me to drop into his arms by the mere fascination of his look. If he were not so rich, I should not think of him for a moment, while I really like Frank. He is full of gayety and frolic, and with him I should have a merry life. Clarence Ferrers is to old and grave for me. Don't you think so Kate?"

Kate started at the question; she had evidently been in one of her dreamy moods, and perhaps had not heard a word of their conversation.

Poor Kate! she bent over her sewing, and seemed intent only on placing at proper distance the delicate white roses which looped the gauze drapery of Louisa's new dress; but she felt a sudden faintness come over her, which required all her habitual self-control to subdue. Not until the dress was finished and displayed upon the sofa to her mother's criticism; not until the pearl ornaments had been laid upon the beauty's dark curls by the skilful fingers of the all-her sister's ideas respecting the sash which was to be tied at the side, with long floating ends; in short not *until all the important trivialties of a belle's* ball-customs had been discussed and decided upon by the aid of Kate's tastes, was she at liberty to retire to her own room. At last she was released, and as Louisa sprung up stairs, humming a livory opera air, Kate, gathered up her sewing materials, slowly followed till she arrived at the door of her own apartment, which, in consideration of its being the smallest room in the house, and in the fourth story, she was permitted to occupy *alone*. This had long been poor Kate's sanctuary, where she could think and feel and act as she pleased. Now she quietly locked the door, and then, when she had secured herself from intrusion, she sat down in the rocking-chair which had been her *companion from childhood*, and gave way to the tears which were pressing so painfully against her hot eye-lids.

Kate had often wept—much oftener than those who called her indifferent and cold in temper, could have imagined—but never had she shed such bitter, burning tears as now. There was grief and shame, and wounded affection, and mortified pride, all blended in the emotion which now agitated her. She could not have analyzed her own feelings; she only knew she was very unhappy and very lonely.

That evening Kate was too unwell to accompany her sister to the ball. A severe headache, arising from an attack of influenza, which accounted for the humid eyes that would weep in spite of all poor Kate's effort's was sufficient apology. So Mrs. Lorimer, with her tall son and beautiful daughter, were whirled off to the gay scene leaving Kate to read the newspaper and play backgammon with her rheumatic father, who never went out after sunset.

But the old gentleman's evenings were generally short By nine o'clock he was comfortably fixed in bed, and Kate sat alone in the deserted drawing-room when was startled by the sound of the door-bell. It was too late for a visitor and Kate's first thought was that it might be a message for her brother. She did not alter her position, therefore, but sat with her head bent, her hands listlessly lying in her lap, and her whole attitude one of the deepest dejection. A gentle footstep, and the tones of a well known voice, startled her from her painful dream, and as she looked up her eyes fell on the stately form of Clarence Ferrers.

"I heard you were kept at home by indisposition, Miss Lorimer," said he, "will you pardon me if I have availed myself of this opportunity of seeing you alone."

Kate was a little bewildered, but she murmured something about "the pleasure of seeing him," etc., like a well-bred young lady.

"Kate—Miss Lorimer—will you answer me frankly?—I have lately indulged the hope that we may be united in a closer bond than even the friendship with which you have honored me; have I deceived myself with vain fancies."

Kate's heart seemed to stand still for a moment, and an icy coldness ran through her veins. She saw it all in a moment. Clarence Ferrers wanted to learn from her his chance of success with her beautiful sister. What should she do? Louis did not love Clarence, but it was a desirable match. Should she sacrifice the prospects of her sister, or should she betray the noble confidence of him who called her his friend? How could she decide when her own heart was just awakened to a dim sense of its own mad folly and weakness?

Clarence watched her countenance, and marveled at *the lights and shadows that flitted so rapidly across it.*—"I am afraid I have given you pain, Miss Lorimer," said he at length: "I meant not to distress you; only tell me that I have done wrong in believing that I might occupy a nearer and dearer place in your esteem; whether I have been mistaken in my hope of finding you my strongest advocate!"

Kate felt that she must speak. "You can scarcely need an advocate," said she timidly: "I presume I understand your meaning, and I can only say that any woman might be proud to be the object of your choice."

"And is this all you can say? Am I to think that on the empty gifts of fame, or the paltry advantages of fortune, I must depend for that most precious of earthly things, a sympathizing heart, *'Proud to be my choice!'*"—oh! I did not expect such a cold rebuff from you."

Tears rushed into Kate's eyes, she felt herself growing weaker every moment, and she determined to put an end to the conversation.

"Have you spoken to my sister, Mr. Forrers?" said she, while she strove in vain to check the quick gasps that almost suffocated her.

"Louisa!—your sister!—I really do not comprehend you, Kate."

A momentary feeling of wounded pride aroused Kate, and mastered her coming weakness. She rose from her seat; "Did you *not* ask me to be your advocate with my sister?" asked she, while her cheek and lip grew white as ashes.

"My advocate with your sister!" exclaimed Clarence; "no indeed, Kate! my own dearest Kate! it is with your own sweet self I wanted an advocate, and hoped to find my strongest one in your heart."

Kate grew dizzy and faint; a mist gathered before her eyes, and when it cleared away she was sitting on the sofa, with a strong arm lovingly twined about her waist, and on the soft white hand which lay in the grasp of Clarence, glittered the betrothed ring, though how or when it was placed there she never clearly could remember.

* * * * * * *

"How strangely Clarence Ferrers disappeared from the ball to-night," exclaimed Mrs. Lorimer, as she puffed her way up to her room at two o'clock in the morning.

"I was not sorry he went, mamma, for it gave Frank the chance he has so long wanted. He offered himself last night, while we were in the midst of that last polka; and I referred him to papa," said Louisa, as she turned toward her own room.

"Well, I only hope you have not been too hasty," said the mother, too sleepy just then to care much about the matter.

The next morning Mr. Lorimer was visited in his private office by the young and handsome Frank Dormer. He was an only child; his father was prepared to "come down" handsomely with the cash, and Mr. Lorimer gave a ready assent to the proposition of the enamored youth. He had scarcely finished his after-dinner nap, on the same day, when Clarence Ferrers sought an interview. Matters were soon arranged with a man who was "*worth half a million*," and Mr. Lorimer chuckled and rubbed his hands with infinite glee, as he reminded his wife of her prediction that "*Kate was a predestinate old maid.*"

Kate has been more than two years a wife, and in the elegant self-possessed, dignified woman, whose statuesque repose of manner seems now the result of the most perfect grace, no one would recognize the dull, indifferent, "lumpish" Kate of former years. In the atmosphere of affection every faculty of mind and body has attained perfect developement. She has learned to value herself at her real worth, because such a man as Clarence Ferrers has thought her deserving of his regard.—She is not the less humble, but she is no longer self-despising and self-neglectful. In order to do honor to her husband, she has striven to be all he would have her, and the result is one of the most intellectual and elegant women of whom our country can boast. The "light" which was threatened with extinction has now found "its right socket," and no brighter luminary shines either in the world of fashion, or in the circle of home.

GLANCES AT CONGRESS—No. 7.

From the Pennsylvanian.

Congress is the place, of all others, in which quiet merit, though constantly *felt, is rarely known* to the outside public. The member who makes a flaming speech once or twice during the session, acquires a notoriety, if not a reputation throughout the country; and he may or may not attend punctually to his other duties as the humor takes him. It is not to be supposed from this that we design creating an unjust impression that all members who speak are necessarily inattentive to their engagements on the Standing Committees, or to the wants of their constituents, so often requiring their attendance at the Departments. But it is often the case that those who rarely participate in debate, are the wheel-horses of the committees, and thus constitute, to the House and to the *country, an indispensable* and vital branch of the public service. Among the most vigilant members of their respective committees are George W. Jones and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, both, also, able and fearless speakers. You will see Mr. Jones, on the right of the speaker; a person of middle size—with the face and the form of a man of great energy. Mr. Johnson is about the same size, and sits in the midst of the democratic members, on a seat four or five from the lobby. He has a stern and rather angry countenance, but no man has a better heart. His career has been full of events, and is a triumphant proof of his persevering character. When nearly of age, it is said, that this excellent representative whose life had previously been one of hard toil, scarcely knew the English alphabet; and now he is one of the most influential and capable men in the National Legislature. Mr. Daniel of North Carolina, the gentleman with the pale and settled expression of face, apparently beyond fifty years of age, is one of the committee on Claims, and keeps a vigilant eye upon that great entrance to the public treasury. No greedy Galphin will get past him to fatten upon the people's money, and to enrich hired advocates in the Cabinet. General McWillie, the successor of Patrick Tompkins, from Mississippi, you see him there talking with the hard-working member, Thompson, from the same state—is also a patient and laborious committeman. He is chairman of the committee on printing, in the House. On the left, or whig side Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, the spare member, with a light frame, and gentle expression of face, is a well known and able representative. He was chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means during the last session of Congress. Though a whig, it will be hard to fill his place when he retires, which he has announced will be at the end of this Congress. Our own state furnishes in Chester Butler, of the Luzerne district, another capital working member. He is the gentleman in gold spectacles, of good stature, and healthy, benevolent face, now conversing with Mr. Chandler. He is a fair partisan, and is one of the very few good memories Pennsylvania entertains of Whig patriotism during our Buck Shot War, twelve years ago, when he refused to obey the whip of Stevens, and finally recognized and acted in the organization of the majority. Talking of whig members, yonder is the somewhat famous E. W. McGaughey, of Indiana, rejected by the Senate for his opposition to the war with Mexico, when nominated for Governor of Oregon, (we believe) and since elected to the House by the whigs of his district. That is he with light hair and complexion, now talking to his friend Mr. McDonald, of the same State, a democrat, and the youngest representative on the floor. The tall, ungainly-looking individual, with not the most fascinating face in the world, now walking along the main passage, is James Wilson, of New Hampshire, a fierce whig, and an excellent man personally; even if he did not set the Connecticut River on fire in April last. George Ashmun, is the gentleman with a rather bald head, black whiskers, and pale complexion—a Whig member from Massachusetts—and a bold, bitter, and effective politician.

Among the many efficient Committee-men in the House, is our friend Milo M. Dimmick, of this State,—the gentleman at one of the front desks, facing the Speaker on the right, whose quiet manners and a general intelligence have made him many friends. He has not yet spoken, but contents himself with attending to those other duties which it is so important to have properly discharged. The very tall member, with down look and stooping shoulders, now crossing over to the left, is John Wentworth, of Illinois, the editor of the Chicago *Democrat*, a strange compound of a politican, decidedly more useful in the Whigs than to the Democrats. He has patient constituents, truly, to be permitted to act as he does, and retain his place. Four or five seats from the front, on the Democratic side, you will be impressed by the appearance of a member of a noble stature, dark complexion, and black eyes—generally dressed with care and elegance—that is Mr. Inge, of Alabama, an active, watchful, and high-toned representative. In the same range you will see Franklin W. Bowden, of the same State, one of the most thrilling speakers in the House, and one of the best representatives. We never shall forget the manner in which, in

ordinary size, with the appearance of having suffered severely from sickness. He has been very much abused, for the *faux pas* in regard to the Speaker's chair; but that affair has never led us for moment to doubt that he was an honest man.

There are always more or less distinguished strangers in Washington during the session of Congress, who generally obtain admission on the floor, under the rules.—Here are two Pennsylvanians, Colonels Wilson M'Candless and Samuel W. Black, of Pittsburgh. The fine figure, courtly manners, hair tinged with grey—person clad in black—will recall the first to his many friends; while the keen eye, bright face, straight form, and quick movements, well distinguish the latter, whose valor in Mexico, earned for him unfading laurels. The erect and elastic figure—a face lighted up with an air of command—an eye that moves quickly—is Commodore F. Stockton, of New Jersey, a name famous in undying story, as identified with some of the noblest feats of daring on record. Mark well the next character. That gentleman now standing in conversation with the Speaker, at one of the entrances to the passages between the seats, with hat and snuff box in hand, is Wm. L. Marcy, the very distinguished Secretary of War, under Mr. Polk. He is "a historical character" as "our John Sergeant" said of General Taylor. A mild, benevolent, good humored countenance, and an air of repose and equanimity, wonderfully at variance with his bold and masterly reply to General Scott. Look at him well: for he is emphatically a man of the age, and has made his mark upon the imperishable annals of our country.

The Democratic State Convention.

The following are the resolutions adopted in the Williamsport Democratic State Convention, on Friday, 31st of May.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania, by her delegates in State Convention assembled, do resolve as follows:

That the doctines and principles of the Democracy, as asserted by the National Democratic Conventions which assembled at Baltimore in May, 1844, and May 1848, we still warmly recognize and support, and pledge ourselves, as representatives of the democracy of Pennsylvania, not to yield or give up any portion of that broad constitutional platform covering the entire extent of the Union; which is as follows:

1. That the federal government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the constitution, and the grants of power shown therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government: and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just and expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our country; that every citizen, and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist on an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property, from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the government to eforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government and for the gradual but certain extinction of the debt created by the prosecution of a just and neccessary war.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country with the control of a conmoney power, and above the laws and will of the people; and that the result of Democratic legislation in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety, and utility in all business pursuits.

7. That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution, that all efforts of the abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with the question of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the permanency and stability of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

8. That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institution is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people.

9. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our Statute books.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified Veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

Resolved, That in the recent developement of this grand political truth, of the soverignty of the people and their capacity and power for self-government, which is prostrating thornes and erecting republics on the ruins of despotism in the old world, we feel that a high and sacred duty is devolved, with increased responsibility, upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the people, to sustain and advance among us constitution liberty, equality, and fraternity, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

Resolved, That, as Pennsylvanians, our whole country is alike dear to us; we have no sectional feelings, we know no North, no South, no East nor West. And this great State, occupying her central position can coutenance no disaffection to that Union now expanding from Ocean to Ocean.

Resolved, That attempts to create prejudice against any section of the Union, or the institutions they have established for themselves, is, in our opinion, *Anti-American* and fraught with the most dangerous tendencies, and, impressed with these sentiments, we shall cordially rejoice at, and approve of, such compromise of the existing controversy as will secure the constitutional rights of every portion of the Union, and put to rest the spirit of discord now so fearfully destroying the fraternal regard of the country; and with this view we approve the admission of California a State, with her present constitution and boundaries; and we believe it to be the duty of Congress, at the same time, to provide governments without delay for the new territories of Utah and New Mexico, on the principles of *non-intervention*, thus disposing forever, in a just and equitable manner, of the embarrassing subject of domestic servitude.

Resolved, That we will yield to none in our devotion to, and warm, zealous and cordial support of, the Union, and we will defend, presere, and protect it at every hazard, and at every sacrifice; and we *believe* that, as Americans, proud of our great country, we cannot too warmly commend to the consideration of our countrymen, the farewell injunctions of the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY, expressd in the following prophetic language: "To cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it, accustoming ourselves to think and speak of it as of the Palladium of our political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned: and indignantly frowning upon the dawning of every attempt to aliente any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties that now link together the various parts."

Resolved, That the National Administration, notorious for its want of energy and ability, for its prodigality in squandering the public monies—the payment of illegal claims to its own officers and Cabinet, rewarding favorites against the solemn and oft-repeated pledges of its head, before election, by unusual and unheard of proscription; by its inaction in regard to the necessary protection of the New Territories, denying them the benefit of all government whatever; by their repeated blunders in regard to our foreign intercourse; have but too truly realized what the Democracy predicted of them priror to election, and what the country mouons to realize since that event.

Rhsolved, That the State Administraiion, true to the abondment of previous pledges, has been distinguished only by a factious and illiberal policy, reversing and overthrowing, as far as possible, the wise and benificent measures of the late Democratic Administration of the lamented Shunk, and fixing upon the Commonwealth an odious system of corporate and irresponsible monopolies, as well as using the Veto power for party purposes; indicate unerring, ly that *our* great and good commonwealth should return to its Democratic policy, the only true conservative principle of the Constitution and of the freedom of the people.

Resolved, The Committee being unable to agree in favor of a permanent time and place for holding future Democratic State Conventions, respectfully suggest to the Convention that the next Convention be held at Reading, Berks county, on the first Wednesday of June, 1851.

Resolved, That we recommend to this Convention hereafter to dispense with the Senitorial Delegates, and elect Representative Delegates only.

Resolved, That our Candidates this day put in nomination, viz: WM. T. MORISON, Canal Commissioner, Col. J. PORTER BRAWLEY, for Surveyor General, and EPHRAIM BANKS, for Auditor General, are standard bearers that the democracy can follow with confidence—that in them the great qualities for office is to be found, "honesty and capability," and worthy of the warm and hearty support of the democracy of the State.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable means in our power for the success of our candidates, and we can confiidently say, to our respective constituencies, that never were auspices more favorable for success to our cause that the present, and we confidently expect by vigilance, to realize for them, an old-fashioned, Pennsylvania majority, of at least twenty thousand.

Resolved, That we tender the thanks of this convention to the commissioners of Lycoming county, for the use of the Court House, and to the committee of arrangement, and others, for their care and attention to the comforts and wants of the convention while in session.

Mr. Thompson offered the following:

Resolved, That this convention take this occasion to express to the citizens of Williamsport their most *cordial thanks for the kind reception they have* extended to them, and assure them that they will bear away with them, and long cherish, the most pleasant recollections of them, and their beautiful borough.

Extensive Bank Robbery.

The most extensive bank robbery that has taken place in the United States for a number of years, occurred on Saturday night last. The vault of the Dorchester and Milton Bank, at "Dorchester Corner was entered, and about $35,000 in bank bills and specie abstracted. The facts of the case, as far as we have been able to ascertain them, at present, are as follows. About sunrise this morning, a gentleman residing at Dorchester was out taking a walk, and discovering in the road a bank bill, he picked it up, and found it to be a new one dollar bill on the Milton and Dorchester Bank. Proceeding a little farther to his surprise he found another bill of the same character. He still continued his walk, and a short time after picked up a large number of other bills on the same bank; in all amounting to between five and six hundred dollars. Thinking there was something wrong, he immediately went to the house of one the officers of the bank, aroused him, and stated the circumstances. They both then repaired to the bank building, which is a wooden edifice, situated on the hill, and surrounded by other houses and their suspicions were momentarily relieved by finding the front, door locked and everything bearing the usual appearance. They entered the building, however, and found the inside door of the banking-room open; the vault which is guarded by two heavy iron doors, was examined, and they discovered that the first door had been opened by some kink of keys, and the two locks of the second blown off by gunpowder, the place entered and all the money carried off. The first door of the vault had four locks which had apparently been opened without force; the second had two locks, with strong bands of iron covering the key-holes, and fastened with a padlock. The villains must have opened the padlock with false keys, removed the iron bands, and finding that their instruments were not calculated for the work of opening the door, inserted gunpowder in each of the key-holes and blew off the lock. The banking-room is in the second story of the building, the lower part being occupied as a store.

The Money taken consisted of the following sums: $22,000 in bills of various denominations, on the Dorchester and Milton Bank; about $150 in bills of other banks, and about $1,000 in gold and silver, put up in small bags or sacks. All this was removed by the robbers, who retired, locking the front door of the building as they left, put their booty into a wagon, and started off, as is supposed, in the direction of the city. Information was immediately sent to the Boston police, and officers, Butman and Heath were despatched to the spot. They found everything as above described, and ascertained a few particulars which may lead to the detection of the perpetrators of this bold and daring robbery.

SENATORIAL GOSSIP.—Henry Clay, accompanied by Senators Foote and Dickinson, went over to Annapolis in Maryland, on the invitation of Senator Pratt, of that state, and spent a day or two there, last week. On their arrival, the Mayor invited them to the Senate chamber, and offered them (in the presence of a large assemblage of people,) the hospitalities of the city. Mr. Clay replied in his usual happy manner. In the course of his remarks he, of course, alluded to the "Compromise" Bill, and expressed the firm conviction "that that party whether whig or democrat, which at the present time gives the greater support to the peaceful adjustment of the difficult and delicate questions at present distracting the national councils, and seriously threatening to disturb the harmony of the Union, will be entitled to and most assuredly will receive the lasting confidence and gratitude of his country."

THE BIRD AND THE SNAKE.—*Interesting Incident.*—We take the following paragraph from the Mobile *Tribune*.

Two gentleman of our acquaintance, of unimpeachable veracity, witnessed a scene the other day worth recording. They observed at the distance of some thirty feet from them very strange and unaccountable conduct on the part of a bird—commonly called the "cow bird," resembling in color and shape the mocking bird of this region, though somewhat smaller. On watching it narrowly, they discovered that it was engaged in a conflict with a snake some eighteen or twenty inches in length. In a few moments the bird was victorious. It suddenly caught the snake by the head, and flying with it to an old pine tree, succeeded, after a hard struggle, in fastening it on a pointed splinter. Thus pinioned, the snake was entirely helpless. The bird watched it for a moment with apparently the utmost complacency, and then continued its repast, devouring within ten or fifteen minutes three-fourths of the length of the snake.

☞ A Lowell boy, writing from California, by the late steamer, speaking of the market says: I am not a porphet, but I think it safe to send pork, dried apples, dried peaches, beef, molasses, sugar, good butter—and cheese—done up to preserve it on the voyage—pickled onions, cider, vinegar, Shaker brooms and women.

"OLD ZACH, God bless him, is winning golden opinions."—[*Boston Atlas.*

It is his cabinet who are winning the *gold*—"Old Zach" only receives his regular wages.—[*Post.*

Ten days later from California—Arrival of the Cherokee, pith over $1,250 in Gold Dust.

The steamship Cherokee, Captain Windle, arrived at New York at five o'clock yesterday afternoon from Chagres, whence she sailed on the 24th ult. She brings ten days' later intelligence from California, received at Panama on the 20th ult., by the steamship Panama, which left San Francisco on the 1st of May, with over a million of dollars in gold dust. The Cherokee has on freight $1,152,361, received at Chagres from San Francisco, via Panama There are also about $100,000 in the passengers' hands. The passengers on board the Cherokee were conveyed in 21 days from San Francisco to Chagres, the quickest trip ever made.

The news is interesting. Business at San Francisco was good. The markets were active, and prices of merchandise improving. An immense number of gold seekers were starting for the mines.

The California Legislature has adjurned. They have passed a law creating the office of State Assayer, until a mint be established in California.—The delay in admitting California as a State into the Union, is causing great excitement and much ill feeling. The reports from the miners are favorable.

NEWS ON THE PACIFIC.—Since the sailing of the last steamer, one of the most interesting considerations to the people of California has been the action of Congress in regard to our admission into the Union. The delay of justice in this case excites great discontent among the people of all parties here. One of the primary causes of excitement is the necessary conflicts of authority between our State judiciary and the revenue department of the general government. In the absence of federal courts, admirality cases have been tried in our District Courts and in executing process, some unpleasant intercourse has taken place between the representatives of the State and Federal authorities. This is to be much regretted, as each has no doubt followed with a conscientious discharge of duty.

On Thursday evening last, a large meeting was held on Portsmouth square to take into consideration the present consideration the present condition of our affairs. A committee of our most respectable citizens was appointed to report at an adjourned meeting this afternoon. Several speakers addressed the meeting, all of whom strongly supported the authority of the state; and the assembly seemed unanimously to support the present state authorities at every hazzard. The immense commerce of California has filled our harbors with shipping from every quarter of the globe, and our highways are crowded with the natives of every clime. In this condition of things, we have to choose between anarchy and law, and if the factions in Congress will prevent us from a participation in the laws of the Union, but one alternative is left—we must "be a law unto ourselves."

Our Legislature has adjourned, and the members have returned to their homes. They had an arduous task during their session and their acts have received the general commendation of the people. On of their most important acts has been the Foreign Miners' Tax Bill. They have also passed a law creating the office of State Assayer, until a mint shall be established in California.—*Pacific News of May 1.*

MINING INTELLIGENCE.—We gather the following facts from the Sacramento *Transcript*. Between the North and middle Forks, but little is doing, in consequence of high waters. The snow, as late as the 23d ult., upon the *mountains and high lands*, was from four to six feet deep. Notwithstanding, there are nearly ten thousand people patiently waiting until the snow and water shall subside, and give them a chance to work.

THE MARIPOSA DIGGINGS—STOCKTON, April 28, 1850.—I have just seen, at the store of Mr. Wm. H. Wallis, of this place, two pieces of quartz rock, with gold intermixed, weighed together forty and fifty pounds. They were broken from a lump of gold and rock, weighing one hundred and thirty-three pounds, found on the Mariposa, below Fremont's camp. The lump was broken by a drunken German who found it, to ascertain the quantity of gold in the centre. He sold the two above mentioned pieces to Messrs. Powel, Smith & Ingham, for $275. I have also seen at the same store, a round lump (more than half gold) weighing seven pounds. It was found in an arroya, below Fremont's camp on the Mariposa, by a company of twelve. They have refused $1,500 for it. These lumps are for sale at the store of Mr. Wallis.

Miners in the neighborhood of Hangtown have been leaving, for the canons high upon the Middle Fork, during the last month. Some who have returned, report not less than ten thousand persons in that region.

A rich gulch has been discovered leading into the Mormon ravine. The dirt has to be carried one hundred rods to water, and many persons at that make from twelve to eighteen ounces per day.

Working men about Hangtown had made good wages during the whole winter.

AMERICAN CAMP, FOUR MILES ABOVE SONORA.—Our agent, Mr. McKiernan, accompanied by Mr. Fish, of the firm of Turner, Fish & Co., and Mr. Van Dyck, of the firm of Van Dyck & Belden both of San Francisco, kindly inform us that they have visited these exceedingly rich diggings, and that they have seen upwards of sixteen ounces washed out of one pan—the labor of two hours: a lump of seven pounds was taken from the same hole, which they consider a very beautiful specimen of quartz and gold.

MOQUELEME—INTERESTING DISCOVERY—Mr. Lane merchant, of this town, and Mr. McKinney, of Moqueleme, in a recent tour through a region bordering on that river, discovered a cave or grotto of great extent. They found that it contained large quantities of stalactite, and saw evidences of gold. The Indians who accompanied these gentleman were horror-stricken at the audacity of our friends when they entered a cave which tradition said no man ever returned from alive, Mr. Lane found the skeleton of a human being some distance from the opening.—[*Stockton Times.*

Startling News From Santa Fe.

By Telegraph exclusively to the New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 3.

Governor Washington, of New Mexico, arrived on Saturday night, bringing important news from Santa Fe. I learn that not long before he left a public meeting was held, to consider the boudary question and the claim of Texas, when a hot dispute arose between a number of citizens and Texans.—The meeting resulted in a fearful riot, which was about to end in a general fight, when the officer commanding the garrison ordered the troops to interfere and prevent bloodshed, which was done, though not without difficulty. A great excitement prevails in the city, the people of which declare that they will oppose to the utmost the attempt to force upon them the authority and laws of Texas.

The riot which has now taken place is said to have been provoked at the instigation of an Assistant Quarter Master, a Texan, attached to the U. S. forces.

This is evidently only the beginning of the disturbances which will take place there, unless prompt measures are taken to check the pretensions of Texas. The recent letter of Hugh N. Smith, delegate from the territory, which will soon reach his constituents, is not calculated to allay the hostility they feel, in view of the attempt to despoil them of of their rights. Mr. Smith as I learn, in consequence of this intelligence, has changed his design of returning immediately home and will remain at least until the first Tuesday of July, which the House has fixed upon for the consideration of his claim to admission.

A YOUNG DUEL.—Four young men of New Albany, Indiana, went out of town on the 18th ult., to have a duel. The principals were James Orr and Frank Zeigenhain, both aged 18. The cause was a pretty little French girl. They fought with small pistols, charged with buck-shot; the distance was ten paces, and they were stationed and took aim before the word "fire" was given. After two shots, one of them had his trowsers torn and the other had a buck-shot in the calf of his leg. A reconciliation then took place, and the parties went home, though which of them is to have the little French girl is yet unsettled.

AN EMANCIPATOR.—A writer in New York *Journal of Commerce*, tells of a conversation he had with one of his neighbors, a few years' since, who was then, and still is, one of the strongest abolitionists in the congregation. He asked him what he had done with his black boy, (who was a slave until he arrived at the age of 25 years, according to the laws of New Jersy.) He said, "I have sold him. I am determined to have nothing more to do with slavery.

☞ Forty-five deaths occurred in Washington, D. C., during the week ending June—14 were from consumption.

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WM. T. MORISON, of Montgomery.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

EPHRAIM BANKS, of Mifflin.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

J. P. BRAWLEY, of Crawford.

The Resolutions of the State Convention.

The reader will find, in another column, the resolutions adopted by the State Convention, held at Williamsport. However much we may be chagrined at *some* of the acts and proceedings of that Convention, we must say the members have gloriously redeemed themselves by taking such a bold stand upon the true Democratic platform. There is no c v ling about our position now! We stand where we ought to stand, in favor of the Union and the Constitution, and opposed to all sectional and factional issues, which by subverting the one endangers the other. Upon such a platform we are willing to stand with our banner floating, or, if fate wills it, fall! They place the Democracy of Pennsylvania in a proud position—as the Keystone of our political arch—and we have no doubt they will contribute materially in strengthening the hands of the patriots in the Senate now laboring to *heal* the "five gaping wounds" in the body politic, so eloquently depicted by Mr. Clay in his speech published by us last week. It was expected that the Democracy of Pennsylvania would speak, and they have, eloquently and truly spoken the sentiments of nine tenths of the people upon the all-absorbing question of the day.

That "Extra Pay" Once More.

As the Gazette has fully made up its mind that we are an "incorrigible Yankee," and as it has as good as acknowledged that the members from Erie county did take their portion of the "Extra pay," the voting of which it denounced so unmercifully as dishonest, etc., etc., perhaps it will humor our "infirmity" a little by answering another question. Does it believe the partaker is as bad as the thief?—and if so, how much better are those who, like the members from Erie county, took the *dimes* without any of the responsibility, than those who shouldered the responsibility and pocketed the dimes also? An answer requested.

New York Weekly Globe.

As requested, the publisher of this paper has furnished us with an exchange, and right heartily do we welcome it. We find it all it has been represented by our brethren of the quill—a sound, able, and interesting political and news sheet, richly worth the price of subscription; $2 per single subscribers, and $1 when taken in clubs of 20. At these rates it must soon obtain, as it deserves, an immense circulation.

Petty Jealousy.

The Cleveland *Herald* talks about the "Cleveland and Buffalo Railroad." Such petty jealousy is contemptible. There is no such railroad in contemplation, but there is one in contemplation from Erie to Cleveland, which we might, with as much propriety, call the Erie and Columbus railroad, because it connects at Cleveland with another road leading to Columbus. We apprehend these Cleveland gentry will wake up some fine morning and find that all the railroads from the East or West, along the shore of Lake Erie, *terminate* at Erie, and "no where else!"

Barnum's Museum, Buffalo.

We observe that Barnum's Museum in Buffalo, under the management of Mr ALBERT CASE, recently manager of the Philadelphia Museum, was opened on Wednesday last for the reception of visitors. Mr. J. H. Powell, of this city, and his accomplished Lady, together with some others of his company, are engaged, and made their first appearance before a Buffalo audience on the evening of the opening. They will undoubtedly draw, and we bespeak for them from our Buffalo cotemporaries the attention their undoubted talents deserve.

Acknowledgement.

Our acknowledgments are due to Mr. Barney, the gentlemanly superintendant of the Keystone Saloon, for a very acceptable present of fruit, etc., etc. The Saloon, under his excellent management, will undoubtedly continue to be a favorite resort for the hungry or thirsty.

Compromise Meetings.

Public meetings have been held at St. Louis, Florence, Ala., and Clarksville, Tenn., and resolutions favoring the plan of the Committee of Thirteen passed. The Hon. Cave Johnson, late Postmaster General, presided at the Clarksville meeting. A meeting having a similar object in view is called at Nashville.

"Personal Contamination."

The *Gazette* takes exception to our approbation of the course and efforts of Henry Clay to settle the slavery question. *This is natural—the Editor of that sheet can*not understand how we can approve the course of an opponent when he is right. It is beyond his narrow comprehension. The words of a Democrat, no matter if they are as true as the Book of Revelations, with him, are rank herisy. It was this species of narrow bigotry—his intolerance of opinion—that directed his pen when he said he "feared some degree of 'personal contamination' will result from the embraces of his (Henry Clay's) new born friend?" Now, we profess and trust we act upon a different theory. What we deem correct we approve, whether it emanates from Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, or Tom Corwin. What our reason teaches us is wrong, we denounce, no matter if it has the sanction of the name of Jackson, or Cass, or Buchanan. But is there any thing strange in our approval of the recent course of Henry Clay upon the slave question? Have we abandoned a principle heretofore advocated? Far from it.—We stand now where we stood in 1848, upon the platform of the Nicholson letter, and the Baltimore resolutions. Henry Clay has joined hands with Lewis Cass in an effort to settle the question upon that platform, and we can do no less than award him our praise. Is there any thing strange in this, we repeat? We certainly see nothing, and are confident an intelligent public will look upon it as we do. On the contrary, how far above the petty cavelings and whimperings of such bigots as the Editor of the *Gazette*, does such a course place us. Henry Clay towers high above the weak and imbecile administration of Zachary Taylor—hurls defiance at its defenders—sneers at its want of statesmanship and courage, and with a voice that was wont to call around him the chivalry of his party, summons them again to stand by him, and save the country. In doing so, he has placed himself side by side with the honored leador of the Democracy in 1848. This spectacle we know is gaul and wormwood to the hangers-on and seekers after executive favors of the Zacharite party, and like the *Gazette* they raise their feeble voices and shed crocodile tears about Henry Clay's "falling into such hands," and his praises being sounded by "such worshippers," but it will not do. He and Lewis Cass have joined hands upon the Constitution in an effort to cure the "five gaping wounds" which are endangering the existence of our glorious Union, and they will do it, and the people will sustain them! Mark it!

Childish.

Ex-Governor Tazewell, of virginia, has written a letter to Mr. Foote, which is published in the Union, in which he takes the ground distinctly for disunion, believing that the relations heretofore and now subsisting between the free and slave States are injurious to the interests and safety of the latter. He says: "I am now convinced that, although this government, under some temporary modifications of it, effected by construction, compromises and concession, will last beyond the short space of the life of a very old man, the next generation will surely witness its annihilation." We guess the Ex-Governor is getting childish.

Col. Benton and Free Soil.

Col. Benton has lately become the political shrine at the foot of which the entire body of Wilmont proviso politicians, of every grade and condition, from John Van Buren down to his scattered followers wherever found, offer up their adorations. By some hocus pocus pass, unknown save to the true and veritable disciples of the "Sage of Kinderhook," their political Mecca has been transferred, sans ceremony, from the umbrageous "free soil" cabage fields of New York, to slave-holding Missouri. But although they could thus easily transfer their allegiance, the "corner stone," the "Wilmot," was too heavy for their shoulders, and inglorious as it may appear, they are forced to abandon it to an untimely grave, with naught but a stray plank from the wreck of the "Buffalo platform" to mark its last resting place. Instead of their new leader, "old Bullion," applying his shoulder to the work of removal, he appears to be as anxious that the defunct "pet" should "sleep on in quiet," as even Cass, whose opposition to it, in its pristine verdancy, they denounced so indignantly. The other day, in the Senate, while amendments to the "compromise" were under consideration, we find this *new* leader of "free soilism" actually voting upon every proposition in relation to slavery in the territories, side by side with Gen. Cass. For instance, one of the original section, as reported by the committee, was that the territorial legislatures were restricted from passing any laws affecting the primary disposal of the soil, "and in respect to African Slavery." Mr. J. Davis desired to amend by striking out the words quoted, and inserting—"that said legislature shall not be authorized to interfere with the primary disposal of the soil, nor pass any laws for the introduction or exclusion of slavery, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent said territorial legislature from passing such laws as may be necessary for the protection of the rights of property of every kind which may have been, or may be hereafter, conformably to the constitution and laws of the United States, held in or introduced into said Territory." This amendment was lost by a vote of 25 to 30, Messrs. Benton and Cass voting in the negative. This, it will be seen is *one* direct vote by the *leader* of "free soilism," in favor of the doctrine of "non-intervention." The south wanted to authorize the introduction of slavery, but Benton and Cass stuck to the doctrine laid down by the latter in his celebrated Nicholson letter, and defeated them.—The north then tried their hand at the same game, and with like results, it being upon a motion by Mr. Chase, which was, in effect, another form of the Wilmot proviso. This was negatived, ayes 25, nays 30. Messrs. Cass and Benton voting in the negative. Accordingly, the original provisons of the bill still remained. Mr. Seward then proposed to amend by adding the naked provision of the Ordinance of 1787. This was rejected—ayes 23, nays 33. Messrs. Benton, Cass, Spruance and Webster voting together in the negative, and Messrs. Hale, Seward and others from the north, voting in the affirmative. Still the original features of the bill remained, when Mr. Berrien proposed to amend by striking out the words, "and in respect to," in the section under discussion, and adding, "establishing or prohibiting," which motion was agreed to—ayes 30, nays 27. Messrs. Webster and Spurance, and the extreme south voting in *the affirmative, and a portion of the north*, including Messrs. Benton and Cass, voting in the negative. This would change the section to read, "said legislatures shall not be authorized to pass any laws affecting the primary disposal of the soil, nor instituting or excluding African slavery in or from said territories." The intelligent reader will plainly perceive that there is no essential difference between Mr. Davis's amendment, and that here adopted by the Senate. Mr. Cass seems to have taken a more consistent view of the question than Mr. Webster, who voted against Mr. Davis's motion, and supported Mr. Berrien's. Mr. Benton was likewise consistent, and really and truly stands fairer upon the Democratic platform of non-intervention. And yet he is the pet of the rampant "free soilers." Verily, there is a great deal of consistency in such politicians.

A Most Excellent Proposition.

A bill is now before Congress, reported by Senator Dickinson, of New York, which we hope may become a law, authorizing the coinage of a *cent piece*, to be composed of one tenth silver, nine tenths copper, and to weigh twenty-five grains. The same bill also proposes the creation of *three cent pieces*, to be composed of three fourths silver and one fourth copper, and to weigh twelve and three eighths grains. An important feature in this new three cent coin is, that it is to be procured at the Mint only in exchange for the small Spanish money (fips, shillings and quarters) at their current value and not by weight. The exchange is to be made in lots not less than thirty dollars at a time. The cent is about the size in diameter of a dime, of a reddish color, with a hole in the centre. The three cent piece is a little less than a half dime, and of a white silver color. The cent is designed as a substitute for the present copper coin. Its weight is 25 grains; while that of the present cent is 163. The large round hole in the centre of the piece is a novel feature, and has been introduced for the sake of the following advantages:—It extends the diameter of the piece to a proper measurement, being the same as that of the dime, which is as small as desired, for such a coin; it affords a distinctive mark, by which the piece may be recognized and safely paid out, even by the touch; it affords a facility to retailers to put the piece up in parcels, say of a hundred or a thousand, by stringing them, or puting them on an upright stake or file. The three cent piece is an alloy of three fourths silver and one fourth copper; its weight 12½ grains, its diameter just midway between the gold dollar and the half dime.

A Patriotic Letter.

That war-worn veteran, Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, has written a letter to the Editors of the Union, in favor of the compromise as reported by the committee of Thirteen. He says while "we shall always have in our bosom political parties who differ as to policy and measures," yet "as to the federal Union and its preservation, we expect unanimity among the patriots of the north, south, east and west, whether whigs or democrats." This is the voice of a patriot who has served his country well, both in the field, and the councils of the nation. Side by side with his great fellow-statesman Henry Clay, in a crisis like the present, he knows no north, no south,—no geographical divisions, or sectional issues—nothing but *the Union!*

A True Opinion.

The St. Louis *Reveille*, a neutral paper, in remarking upon the present position of the Administration of Gen. Taylor, says: "There is something humiliating in the reflection that a hero, who had gained imperishable renown, in so many hard-fought battles, should endanger it all to gratify the ambition of partizans. In a time of political excitement, when two parties, with definite and distinct opinions, are striving for the ascendancy, the election of an independent candidate for the Presidency is a dangerous experiment, and non-committalism a questionable, if not a suicidal policy. A military hero, fresh from the battle-field, may be borne into power, without announcing his political principles; but he will find it more difficult to break down the lines of party than to break through the lines of the best disciplined military force. This, ere now, has been the experience of General Taylor. In endeavoring to please all parties and all sections, he has sacrificed the support of all; and now, from what we can learn, is cordially sustained by neither the North nor the South, the Whigs nor the Democrats."

"Father, what does the printers live on?" "Why child?" "Because you said you had'nt paid him for four years, and still take the paper." "Wife, spank that child."—*Ex paper.*

Yes, spank the meddling brat—what does he know about honesty and punctuality. Editor's belong to subscribers, body and breeches, and it's a likely story if they hav'nt a right to starve them without being subjected to the criticism of no-nothing children!

☞ Major Hawkins, who was severely wounded in the battle of Cardenas, in Cuba, is from Lexington, Ky. He is a relative of Col. J. W. Tibbatts, of Newport, Ky., and was adjutant of his regiment (16th Infantry) during the Mexican War. He also belonged to Col. Humphrey Marshall's cavalry regiment, and fought gallantly at Buena Vista.

The Crawford Democrat and Mr. Brawley's Nomination.

We desire no political controversy with our political brethren in regard to the propriety of nominations made by the party, and least of all with the Crawford *Democrat*. We have always supported the regular nominations of our party in good faith, and intend to do so hereafter, if not "cheerfully," at least with as little grumbling as possible. The nomination of Col. Brawley, however, for an office he *was not an aspirant for* before the *people*, by the Convention at Williamsport, and the fact that he was not *even named* before that convention for the office *he had canvassed the State to obtain*, struck us, in our simplicity, as a *little* unusual, if not entirely unprecedented in the annals of our State politics; and we expressed our surprise and fears accordingly, and trusted for the success of the nominee, the phenomena would be explained. The *Democrat* is "sorry to see" this—but we apprehend it is not more so than we were to "see" the other; not because we owe the nominee any ill-will personally, but we desire to see our ticket triumph, gloriously triumph, because if a part is defeated, if the least breach is made in it, instead of laying it to the true cause, the whigs and free-soilers will proclaim it as a condemnation of the resolutions of the convention, and they, as we had learned by telegraph, and since ascertained by actual perusal, reindorse the platform upon which the Democracy were defeated in 1848. We desire to see this platform successfully sustained by the Democracy of the State, and hence we could not but look upon the nomination of a man for an office he had never been named for, by delegates to a convention, part of whom, at least, had been instructed to vote for him for *another office*, as peculiarly unfortunate, and not calculated either to harmonize or promote success. We also know that he could not command the full democratic vote of Crawford, and the result of the Gubernatorial election in 1848 was a painful warning that a man that cannot obtain his full party strength at home, stands but a poor chance of success, even with the most perfect party drill. We said this, and added "other north-western counties." The *Democrat* takes exception to this, and "totally differs with" us, and says from its "knowledge of these counties, which is, at least, equal to" ours, it "feels confident Mr. Brawley will receive a most enthusiastic support in them all." We hope the *Democrat* is correct, and that the "wish is *not* father to the thought," but if it should not be, and Mr. B. is defeated, we think the *Democrat* will agree with us that those who procured his nomination, whether they were delegates from Erie county, or "out siders" from no particular locality, will have to shoulder a fearful responsibility. We again repeat we shall support Mr. Brawley, as his name at the head of our columns fully proclaims, but we know there are many who will not, unless some satisfactory explanation is given of the phenomena we have spoken of.

A Newly Married Editor's Rhapsody.

Some newly caught Editor, who has never been kept awake o' nights by the squalling of the "nicer, wicer, bessed little baby," or his inkstand tiped over among his exchanges, or upon his newly writ editorial, by his eldest hopeful, thus rhapsodizes the pleasures and necessity of matrimony: "If you are for pleasure—Mary! If you prize rosy health—Mary! And even if Money be your object—Mary! A good wife is "Heaven's last gift to man"—his angel and ministers of grace innumerable—his Sal Polychrestum or gem of many virtues—his Pandora, or casket of clestial jewels—her presence forms his best company—her voice, his sweetest music—her smiles, his brightest day—her kiss, innocence—her arms, the pale of his safety, the balm of his health, the balsam of his life—her industry, his surest wealth—her lips, his faithfullest counsellors—her bosom, the softest pillow of his cares—and her prayers the ablest advocates of Heaven's blessings on his head!

If you love the Creator you ought to marry, to raise him up worshippers—if you love the ladies, you ought to marry to make them happy—if you love mankind you ought to marry to perpetuate the glorious race—if you love the country, you ought to marry to raise up soldiers to defend it—in fine, if you wish well to earth or heaven, you ought to marry, to give good citizens to the one, and glorious saints to the other!" As a christian and a patriot, what does our bachelor cotemporary of the *Gazette* think of this?

A Flattering Prospect.

The Fredonia *Censor* in speaking of new buildings being erected in that "terminus of all the railroads, says, "Our village presents a busy appearance at present, and improvements are going on rapidly." For instance, a couple of gentlemen "are now erecting a large and commodious Stable on Centre street, one hundred and twenty feet long, and two stories high in front, which will be completed in a month or so." This is certainly a flattering prospect, and we are glad to hear that the Editor will so soon have some place wherein to rest his *cars!*

☞ The Franco American says that six millions of dollars have been expended in equipping the troops which sailed on the Cuba Expedition, and two millions more remain at the disposal of prominent citizens of New Orleans, who are interested in the movement.

☞ The Editor of the *Gazette* is mistaken in his conclusions—altogether mistaken! He says we are an "incorrigible Yankee," and that our inquisitiveness will yet be our death. Now, we venture the assertion that he never heard of a genuine Yankee loosing his life from such a cause, but we have heard of a "Lancaster Dutchman," who actually took sick and died after being catechised by a "Connecticut clock-peddler

News by Telegraph to Erie.

By O'Reilly's Line for the Observer.

WASHINGTON, June 13.

In the Senate the Compromise bill was taken up, and Mr Bright of Indiana, addressed the committee in favor of it.

Mr. Clay presented the resolutions of the Compromise meeting at St. Louis. This called up Mr. Benton, who denounced in his usual style.

Mr. Webster has now the floor and is speaking in favor of all the Compromise propositions.

CINCINNATI, June 12.

Judge Bull, of Louisville, decided yesterday in favor of Mrs Sallie W. Lawrence's petition for a divorce from her husband, Mr. T. Bigelow Lawrence, son of our Minister to England.

WASHINGTON, June 13—7 P. M.

In the Senate the nominations of Benj Biddle, as Consul to Chihuahua, and Daniel Riggs, as Judge of the United States Court of Arkansas, we confined.

Capt. Dupé publishes a card in the *Intelligencer* denying that he was one of the five said to have been shot at Cardenas.

Mr. Webster finished his speech upon the Compromise. He was in favor of settling the question of boundary between New Mexico and Texas in this bill, mainly on the ground that it would prevent collision between the people of the two States.

Mr. Seward spoke in favor of the claims of the United States to the disputed territory. He said the United States had assumed the debts of Texas, and therefore she was bound to pay them, but he would not vote a cent to pay for her claim to a portion of New Mexico.

Mr. Clemens moved to fill the blank in the bill for the purchase of the Texas claim to the disputed territory with one million of dollars.

Mr Clay opposed the motion and said the motion to fill up the blank should be made on the third reading of the bill. He replied to the remarks of Mr. Seward, and charged that gentleman and the Administration with obstinacy, and with delaying public business.

MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 13.

FLOUR.—Flour market for lower grades of western and State is a shade easier, as many holders prefer selling these grades to storing. Canadian firm, but quiet; sales 2000 bbls at $5 56@5 87 for common to straight state; $5 75@5 87 for Michi; $6 18@6 31 for Genesee.

GRAIN. A fair demand for wheat for milling purposes. Sales 800 bush. Genesee at $1,19.

Corn very dull and lower. Sales of western at 66 to 68 cts.

Whiskey is in usual demand.

Pork firm, and sales moderate. $10 69@10 75 for mess, $ 69@8 75 for prime.

Butter and Cheese are unchanged.

BUFFALO, June 13.

Flour is inactive and without sales, except to the trade.

Wheat is held at previous rates, and is without transaction of moment.

Corn heavy, and downward, owing to the dull unsettled state of the market.

Mess pork in fair request at $11.

WASHINGTON, June 11.

SENATE.—The bill to increase the rank and file of the army, and to encourage enlistments, returned from the House with an amendment, was taken up—the amendment being in relation to the propriety of mounting certain troops—was discussed at some length, and concurred in.

After the consideration of the morning business, the omnibus bill was taken up.

Mr. Cass addressed the Senate. He severely handled the remarks made by Benton yesterday. He regretted, especially, his allusions to the chairman of the Committee of 13. The Senator from Missouri had truly said that ours is a great, a prosperous, and a happy country Prosperous as we are, trouble has arisen. He believed the compromise under discussion to be a most proper one. A short time since, the South was threatened with the Wilmot Proviso, and, yet when a project was brought forward to arrest that issue, and settle the whole question it met with the utmost hostility from gentlemen representing the South. On the other hand, certain Senators from the North and West opposed it just as heartily, as an abandonment of important considerations. If he had a doubt of the justice of the scheme, before this meeting of extremes, it would have removed them all.

SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.—Governor Seabrook has appointed Hon. R. W. Barnwell United States Senator, vice F. H. Elmore, deceased. Mr. B. was formerly a representative in Congress from South Carolina, was for several years President of the College of South Carolina, and is now attending the Nashville Convention, of which he is a member from the State at large.—He has been informed by telegraph of his appointment, and no doubt will take his seat in the Senate in time to vote with Hale, Seward, Chase, Clemens, Davis and all the other Northern and Southern agitators, against Mr. Clay's Compromise Bill. It will avail nothing, however.

☞ We regret to learn that our cotemporary J. P. Cochran, Esq., lies dangerously ill. Fears are entertained that he will not recover, though we hope they result from the solicitude of friends, rather than from real danger.

☞ The report of the committee of the Medical Convention, recently in session in Cincinnati, mentions that the medical schools in our country are too many, the students too numerous, the professors too few and incapable, the quantity of instruction too limited, the quality too superficial, and the preparatory training insufficient. Yet are our lives entrusted to the persons who are pronounced capable after this kind of instruction.

☞ The Boston *Post* says Barnum has the skin of Galphin, stuffed, in his museum. Galphin's heirs, in revenge, have skinned the people of the United States and stuffed themselves.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, the 12th inst., by Rev. J. H. Campbell, Mr. Wm. Beatty, and Mrs. Ellen Ruth, all of this city.

DIED.

On Wednesday, the 5th inst., at the residence of his uncle, Capt. Joseph Livermore, in New York, of chronic diarrhœa and inflammation of the lungs, SAMUEL T. B. PEARLEY, second son of the Editor of the *Chronicle* of this city, in the 20th year of his age.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

Lightning Conductors on scientific principles

MR. RHOADS, of St. Louis, gives notice to the citizens of Erie, that he is in this place, prepared to execute orders for the

Twisted Wire Lightning Rod.

the superiority of which, over all others, is universally acknowledged by scientific men. These rods have the advantage of combining economy with the most perfect security of person and property from the electric fluid. They are made of twisted iron. The price is such (15 cents per foot, complete) as to be within the means of almost every householder. As Mr. R. will remain but a very short time, it is desirable that orders should be given immediately. A line addressed to Mr. Rhoads, and dropped in the post office, will secure a prompt call.

Erie, June 13, 1850. 2w5*

TAKE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Erie and Waterford Plank Road Company will be held at the office of said Company in Erie, on Monday the 1st day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to receive reports of Engineer and determine upon the route of said road. A full and general attendance is requested. A KING, Sec'y.

Erie, June 13, 1850. 3t5

Take Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders in the Erie and Edenboro Plank Road Company will be held at the house of Jonathan Buffingham, in McKean, on Tuesday, the 2d day July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. to determine upon the route of said road. A general attendance is requested.

By order of the Board of Managers.

June 15, 1850. P. ARBUCKLE, Sec'y.

Take Notice!

NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Erie and Wattsburgh Plank Road Company, will be held at the Court House in Erie, on Monday, the 1st day of July next at 1 o'clock, P. M. A general and punctual attendance is requested. By order of the Directors.

June 13, 1850. G SANFORD, Sec'y.

Cash, Cash for Wool.

I AM paying the highest prices in cash, eastern funds, for wool. call and see.

June 15, 1850. C. M. TIBBALS.

SPEAKING ABOUT MOLASSES, I will sell a good article of Molasses at 3d per gallon, Sugar at 9 cts per lb. and nine lbs. of Coffee for one dollar. jn15 C. M. TIBBALS.

TEAS—Old and Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Black Teas, some as low as 31 cts per lb., very good.

June 15, 1850. C. M. TIBBALS.

NEW GOODS.

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they have just received a full supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Nails, White Fish, &c. In the above mentioned stock can be found a great variety of Ladies Dress Goods, Straw and Leghorn Bonnets, Gentlemen's Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats, Parasols and Umbrellas.

Ladies and gentlemen intending to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine this stock before purchasing elsewhere. JAMES HUGHES & CO.

Erie, June 15, 1850.

CASH FOR WOOL.

THE highest market price will be paid in CASH for WOOL at the Harborcreek Woollen Factory by

June 15, 1-50. RHODES, CASS & CO.

Butter Wanted,

I WILL pay the market price in cash or goods for any quantity of Butter during the season.

June 15, 1850. C. M. TIBBALS.

Administration Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Roxanna Barnes, late of North East, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it are requested to present them legally authenticated for settlement.

June 15, 1850. CHAUNCEY CAMPBELL, Adm'r.

Order to Commissioners to view and report upon Petition of sundry citizens of McKean and Greene for a new Township out of parts of said townships.

Erie County, ss.

[L. S.] The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Wilson King, Anthony Saltsman, and Smith Jackson, Esq's, Greeting:

Whereas, on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1-50, a petition was presented from divers citizens of McKean and Greene townships in said county, setting forth that they labor under great inconvenience for want of a new township out of parts of McKean and Greene townships, for the reason that the township is very large and inconvenient to do the business of the same; and that many of the inhabitants of Greene have from seven to nine miles to travel to attend the elections, &c., and praying the court to appoint Commissioners &c. And the said Court did, on the day aforesaid, upon due consideration, grant the prayer of the petitioners, and appointed you, the said Wilson King, Anthony Saltsman and Smith Jackson, Esq'rs, Commissioners, whose duty it will be, or any two of you, to make a plot or draft of the two townships proposed to be divided and of the lines proposed to be altered, and of the lines proposed to be established *(if you shall see, act in fact so of* any alteration, or shall lay out a new township out of parts of McKean and Greene townships if the same cannot be fully designated by natural lines and boundaries—all of which you, or any two of you, shall report at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, together with your opinion of the same, you first being duly sworn, or affirmed to discharge your duties with fidelity

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, at Erie, this 27th day of May, A. D. 1-50.

JAMES SKINNER, Clerk.

In pursuance of the above order of Court, the Commissioners above named will meet at the house of Col. B. F. Norris, in Greene township, for the purpose above mentioned, on Thursday the 11th day of July, A. D. 1850. 3t5

MISS S. THORNE & CO.,

NO. 6, REED'S BLOCK, STATE ST.

MISS THORNE would respectfully inform the ladies of Erie and vicinity that she has taken Miss Kimberly's extensive stock of Millinery Goods, which, together with her new stock just received from New York, she will sell at the lowest prices.—Her long Experience in the business with Miss K., she trusts will enable her to give all Bonnets. Straw cleaning done in the best manner.

Erie, June 8, 1850. 6m1

Just Returned From New York.

W. H. KNOWLTON & SON have just returned from New York with a very extensive assortment of WATCHES and JEWELRY and other articles in their line. Give us a call.

June 8

Bargains Without Precedent.

J. D. CLARK has just returned again from New York, having purchased a stock of Goods adapted *Expressly to the Summer Trade*, which he offers at prices *so far below* any thing ever offered here in Erie, that he has no apprehension of any customers leaving his store without goods who look at them, notwithstanding all the goss coming about low prices, mammoth stocks, &c., elsewhere. I'll No humbug I about this. More on this subject hereafter. Goods arriving daily at

Erie, June 8. No. 1 REED HOUSE.

PITTSBURGH STORE.

NO. 2. FLEMING BLOCK.

New Goods and Great Bargains. Cash System Adopted!

JUST received and every day receiving, at the Pittsburgh Store, an extensive and full assortment of fresh cheap GROCERIES, bought at New York, Pittsburgh and Buffalo since the fall in prices, which, in addition to my former stock must and will be sold at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, as low as the lowest in Erie or any other place west of Buffalo, for any kind of produce which I can find a want for, and some things for *Cash*, if not crowded on me in too large quantities

Country Merchants and Farmers are invited to call when they want Groceries, as I have adopted the Cash system and will give them the full worth of their money.

N. B. I have concluded to take Gold and Silver at par for a few weeks longer, notwithstanding the alarming news from California, and will hold out that the Cash system will stand.

JOHN McCANN.

Erie, June 8 No. 2 Fleming Block.

Wool! Wool! Wool!

I AM again buying Wool (not to speculate upon but for Eastern Factories,) and am paying the highest market price in CASH, at my store, on the corner, near the Court House.

June 1. C. B. WRIGHT.

MILLCREEK WOOLEN FACTORY

THE subscriber is ready to exchange Cloth or Flannels for Wool, or work on shares or by the yard, at the usual rates. Carding and spinning done on short notice. Wool will be received at John Wing's, in Eagle Village, and at Smith Jackson's store in Erie, and the Rolls returned every Saturday.

Most kinds of Produce taken for work and Cash will not be refused. CYRUS REED.

Millcreek, June, 5, 1850 3m4

MORE NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just returned from the eastern states and cities, where I have purchased, and am beginning to receive, the largest stock of Goods I have ever had, at prices below any thing ever before thought of. Particulars soon. Call and see.

June 8, 1-50. H. CADWELL.

WOOL! WOOL!

I WISH to buy 50,000 lbs. of Wool, for which I will pay, on delivery, the highest market price, in New York funds or specie. Those having Wool to dispose of will do well, after examining the market, to call at the Empire Stores; for which I will guarantee they will be amply rewarded.

June 8. H. CADWELL.

SHADDUCK'S KEYSTONE STATE SALOON.

S. F. SHADDUCK would inform the citizens of Erie and vicinity, that he has purchased the SALOON formerly occupied by Hiram Cook, where he intends keeping constantly on hand all kinds Eatables that an epicurean taste can desire, under William's Exchange Office, State st, sign of the Big Lamp, where will be found

Fresh Oysters,	Poached Eggs,
Pickled Oysters,	Lemonade,
Fresh & pickled Lobsters	Pop & Cider,
Pig-Feet and Tripe,	Bottled Ale,
Chickens, Ducks and	London Porter,
Fowles of every variety	Small Beer,
Fresh Fish,	Pittsburgh, Buffalo, and
Ham and Eggs,	Detroit Ale,

Pies and Cakes of all descriptions kept constantly on hand. Ice Cream served up in a style not surpassed by any in the establishment in town. He invites a call. Erie, June 8.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Harris' Queen City Saloon!

WM. H. HARRIS would inform the citizens of Erie and vicinity that he is about opening a *FASHIONABLE ICE CREAM SALOON*, on the Diamond, three doors east of Brown's Hotel, where he intends to keep constantly on hand *ICE CREAM, CAKES, PIES, FRUITS, SODA, LEMONADE, ALE, BEER, OYSTERS, etc. etc.*, all of the first quality, and adapted to the most epicurean taste. He is fitting up in connection two rooms designed expressly for the *ladies*, arranged with reference to their comfort, and supplied with every luxury.

The rooms will be opened for the accommodation of customers this afternoon. Determined not to be surpassed in his line, he respectfully solicits public patronage.

June 1st, 1850.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—100 boxes at wholesale, by

June 1. J. H. FULLERTON.

Administration Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Samuel Hayes, late of the borough of Erie, dec'd, having been granted to the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it are requested to present them legally authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM B. HAYS,
JOHN W. HAYS,
WM. A. BROWN, of Erie,
Administrators.

June 6, 1850.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Henry Wolf, late of Millcreek township, dec'd, notice is hereby given, to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it are requested to present them, properly authenticated for settlement, to the undersigned at his residence in said township,

June 8, 1850. 6t4 CYRUS WOLF.

THE ASSAM TEA COMPANY,

133 *Greenwich Street, New York.*

THE proprietors beg to call the attention of connoisseurs in Tea to the choice and rare selection of Teas imported by them, and hitherto unknown in this country, which, by their fragrance and strength, combined with virgin purity and strength, produce an infusion of surpassing richness and flavor. The Teas offered, are the following:

The Jeddo Bloom,	a Black Tea,	at $1 00	per lb.
" Nipbon,	do.	" 75	" "
" Diari,	do.	" 50	" "
" Oaseea,	a Green tea.	" 1 00	" "
" Too-tsiaa	do.	" 75	" "
" Tieki-tsian,	do.	" 50	" "
" Gold-fi Mixture, a compound of the most rare and choice teas, grown on the fertile and genial soil of Assam,		" 1 00	" "

With a view to encourage the introduction of these matchless Teas, it is the intention of the proprietors to distribute by lot, among the purchasers, a quantity of Teas equal to *the first year's profits* on the sales effected. Each purchaser will receive enclosed in the package, a numbered certificate, entitling him to *one chance in the distribution* for every fifty cents laid out, and on the receipts amounting to $20,000, the undermentioned parcels of Tea, to the value of ten per cent, or two thousand dollars, will be given away as bonuses according to the following scale,

5 prizes of 50 lbs. of Tea each at $1 00 per lb.						250 lbs.	or $250
20	"	25	"	"	"	500	" " 500
50	"	10	"	"	"	500	" " 500
100	"	5	"	"	"	500	" " 500
250	"	1	"	"	"	250	" " 250
425						2,000	$2,000

Those persons who prefer lower priced Teas, can receive their prizes in proportion, or *they will be re-purchased for Cash*, at a deduction of 10 per cent.

☞ Country agents required. Applications to be addressed (post paid,) to the Company's Depot as above. 3m4

Guardian's Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Erie County, I shall expose to public sale at the house of John Curtis, in Waterford, on the 2d day of July next, the following described real estate, to wit: Being the real estate of Melissa McLallan, dec'd, and bounded and described as follows: beginning at the south east corner of Harrison Woodford's land, thence north along the east line 70 perches to his north east corner to a post; thence west 3 perches to the south east corner of Mary Woodford's land; thence north along her east line 30 perches to a post; thence east 56 perches to the north west corner of Lucy Woodford's land; thence south along her west line 101 perches to a post near her south west corner; thence west 53 perches to the place of beginning; containing 33 acres and 110 perches of land, be the same more or less.

TERMS OF SALE.—One fourth in hand on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in three equal annual instalments with interest on the whole sum annually, secured by judgment bond and mortgage on the premises. CHARLES C. BOYD,

Guardian of minor children of Melissa McLallen.

June 1, 1850. 3t3

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

Cash for 100,900 lbs. Wool.

HAVING been appointed agent for an Eastern Manufactory, I wish to purchase Wool for which I will pay the highest market price S. SMYTH.

June 1.

SHEETING by the Bale, by

June 1. J. H. FULLERTON.

BUTTER WANTED.—500 firkins good Dairy Butter wanted in exchange for Cash or Goods. J. H. FULLERTON.

200 DOZ. PALM LEAF HATS at wholesale; also, a large assortment of Leghorn and Panama hats, just received by

June 1 J. H. FULLERTON.

30,000 YARDS PRINTED CALICOES at 3cts per yd and up by J. H. FULLERTON.

LAWNS and GINGHAMS.—A large assortment low enough

June 1. J. H. FULLERTON.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.—My assortment is now complete, and I do not hesite to say a larger and better selected stock than was ever before offered in this market. R. REED.

MOLASSES GATES.—Something extra—call and see them at the cheap hardware store. R. REED.

HOUSE KEEPERS can be supplied with Brass, Brittanna, Iron and japan candle sticks and lamps, brass Snuffers and trays brittannia, German silver and Iron spoons, basting spoons, coffee mills, cutlery, &c., at the Hardward store of

June 1. R. REED, No: 3, Reed House.

CHEAP HARDWARD STORE.

I HAVE just received the balance of my stock, among which can be found IRON and STEEL of all sizes, Gound Boxes, Malcable Castings, Anvils, Vices, Smith's Bellows, Axle Arms, steel springs, (eastern) brass bands, coil, log, trace, halter and jack chains, spikes, both wrought and cut nails from 2d. to 40d., bar rel, floor, pence finishing and wrought nails, horse shoes and nails, strap hinges, hooks and hinge, friction rollers, mullery, mill cross cut and circular saws, shovels, spades hoes, wrenches, of various patterns, a good assortment of

Mechanic's Tools.

Broadaxes (Bartons & Simmon's) adzes, planes and plane iron brace and bits, hammers, hatchets, sand paper, files, chiselts, (Barton's) gouges, augers, auger bitts, augur and chisel handles, bed screws, mah knobs, hand, pannel, compass, feloe, tenon and rib saws, spoke shaves, screw drivers, bevels, spirit levels box wood rules, steel squares, try squares, draw shaves, oil stones of a superior quality, &c. RUFUS REED.

June 1. No. 3, Reed House.

CAUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that my wife, Malora Howard, has left my bed and board without cause or provication—May 10th—and took my child with her, I therefore forbid all persons harboring or trusting them on my account as I will pay no debts of their contracting after this date. JOHN R. HOWARD.

Racine, Wis. May 21, 1850. 3tpaid3

STRAY HORSE.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber on Wednesday, the 29th last a small sized Sorel Horse, with a white strip in its face, and some white marks on its back apparently made by the saddle.—The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away. JAMES SAMPSON.

Millcreek, June 1, 1850. 3t3

New Store! New Goods!! and New Prices!!!

COMPTON & HAVERSTICK,

NO. 8, REED HOUSE,

DESIRE to call the attention of the Public to their store, which they have opened and intend conducting entirely on the pay system, being convinced, from experience, that it is the only *sure, true, and safe* principle for all parties. Our stock consists of *Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Glassware*, &c., &c., together with pure *Foreign Liquors*; Brandy, Gin, Rum, and Wines of all description. Domestic whiskey of our own manufacture, for which we challenge comparison with any brought from the east or west, in every particular, proof and price.

All we ask of the public is to call and examine our stock, which we keep of every description, believing as we do, that prices, style and quality will prove satisfactory. Goods exchanged for produce of all kinds.

Erie, May, 25, 1850. JOHN COMPTON.
H. B. HAVERSTICK.

TO MERCHANTS.

SALERATUS constantly on hand, which we manufacture and sell for cash at the lowest market rates. A pure article, without adulteration. COMPTON & HAVERSTICK.

May 25, 1850. No. 8, Reed House.

400 BARRELS Old Double Rectified Whiskey on hand, which we sell at the market value, of the best quality. our manufacture. COMPTON & HAVERSTICK.

May 25, 1850. No. 8, Reed House.

SHELF Hardware, a good assortment just opened, by

May 18, 1850. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

RIBBONS—Spring styles of Bonnet Ribbons at the lowest prices. my11 C. M. TIBBALS.

By Express.

LADIES can now find a beautiful assortment of Fancy and Colored Gaitors, Buskins, Slips and Walking Shoes; together with a few more patterns of Summer Dress Goods and Barages, at

June 1. C. B. WRIGHT'S,

1850. WALBRIDGE'S LINE. 1850.

BUFFALO & CLEVELAND DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

THIS LINE, consisting of the Steamers TECUMSEH, Capt. J. G. RUFF, DIAMOND, Capt. F. S. MILLER, and FASHION, Capt R. G. EVANS, will run, during the season of Navigation, between Buffalo and Cleveland, touching at the intermediate ports, as follows:

Boats Up.	Boats Down.
Leave Buffalo 10 A. M.	Leave Cleveland 5 P. M.
" Erie 6 P. M.	" Erie 8 A. M.
Arrive at Clev. 7 A. M.	Arrive at Buffalo 5 P. M.

Connecting at Dunkirk with Stages for Jamestown and Erie with R. G. Park's Packet Line for Pittsburgh, and at Cleveland with Steamers for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit and Chicago, daily.

The Boats of this Line are all staunch, fast and comfortable, having Upper Cabins and State Rooms.

Buffalo, April 30—6m GEO. B. WALBRIDGE.

1850.

THROUGH TO BEAVER IN 36 HOURS!

CLARK, PARKS & CO'S.

BEAVER AND ERIE DAILY EXPRESS PACKET LINE, TO PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c., &c.

THE above Line is composed of first class PACKET BOATS, leaving Erie daily at 9 o'clock, A. M. Connecting at Beaver with Fine Packets for PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c., affording altogether the cheapest, easiest and most pleasant route to all places on the Ohio River.

W. C. CLELAND, *Agent.*

Office at Brown's Hotel, corner of State Street and the Public Square, and the Packet Landing.

N. B.—Spafford's Erie and Pittsburgh Express is run in connection with this line, by which all kinds of Express business will be transacted with promptness and dispatch.

Erie, April, 13, 1850. 6t3

1850.

TROY & MICHIGAN LAKE BOAT LINE.

SABBATH KEEPERS ON ERIE CANAL.

CARGOES ISSUED.

FOR the transportation of Freight and Passengers between New York and Buffalo, without detention or reshipment at Albany or Troy, connecting with GEO. B. WALBRIDGE'S DAILY LINE OF STEAMBOATS between Buffalo and Erie.

WHEELER, TRACY & CO. Proprietors; D. O. FANNING, Agent, 19 Counties Slip, corner of Front st, (up stairs,) New-York.

AGENTS.

S. McKISSICK, Albany; G. B. WALBRIDGE, Buffalo; JOSIAH KELLOGG, Erie.

Mark Packages "T. & M. L. B. L." and ship daily, Sabbath excepted, from MIDDLE PIER, COENTIES' SLIP.

A. WHEELER. GEO. B. TRACY. L. BACKUS.

Erie, March 23, 1850. 45tf.

LOOK HERE! FARMERS & WOOL-GROWERS, AT THE

Eagle Woolen Factory, Fairview.

WE are just finishing our SPLENDID NEW FACTORY, and fitting it up in the best and substantial manner; and having the best machinery, the best workmen, and are determined to take the best care of every thing, we intend to manufacture in a superior style Cassimeres and Cloths of every desirable quality and color; also, all kinds of striped and fancy Goods for Gents' and Boys Pants; also all kinds of Flannels and Blankets.

We will manufacture either by the yard, on shares or exchange cloth for wool, as our customers may prefer, at our usual rates

In addition to our splendid new machinery, we have bought out Messrs. Caughey's entire stock of machinery, which is all new, of rest-ra make, and built on the most improved principle.

We are also preparing machinery for the manufacture of BROADCLOTH, being determined to make no Cassimere of this and the adjoining States that as good and be of as fine cloth as can be manufactured in Pennsylvania as in the Eastern States, or in Europe, from the same quality of wool.

Carding and Spinning done in the best manner. We respectfully invite the public to call and see.

MURRAY, THORNTON & CO.

Eagle Factory, Fairview, April 20, 1-50. 5t

LINEN.—White and Brown Linen, for Pants, also, fresh Laces, will be found very cheap at DEWEYS'

PARASOLS A good assortment of Silk Parasols will be found very cheap by S. R. DEWEY'S

GINGHAMS.—Scotch, French and American Ginghams, for sale very cheap by S. R. DEWEY.

SHAWLS.—Crape, Silk and Thibet, &c., Shawls, at April 27, DEWEY'S.

A Large and Splendid Assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

At the only genuine CASH STORE in Erie.

S. R. DEWEY is just receiving, if not the largest, the handsomest Spring and Summer Goods that has ever been brought or offered for sale in Erie, and they will be sold at the *lowest Cash rates*, so low that no person that will call and look at them will go away without buying. My stock is full and complete in every variety of goods, and they have been selected with the greatest care. I would invite all persons who design purchasing Goods in Erie, to call and examine my stock, 3 doors below Brown's Hotel, State Street.

Erie, April 20, 1850. 4tf

SOME THINGS CAN BE DONE AS WELL AS OTHERS!

THE Subscriber would beg leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has just opened for the SPRING TRADE the largest and best assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and vestings that has ever been offered in this market, and will be sold at the lowest price for CASH. We will have at all times a large and good assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, consisting of Dress and Frock Coats, Summer Coats, Business Coats, Sack Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Cravats fancy and plain, fine and superfine Suspenders, Lambs Wool and Cotton under Shirts and Drawers. Also a good assortment of white Shirts and Shirt Collars of all grades and prices, which will be sold CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST. Persons wishing to purchase Clothing for CASH, will do well to call and examine Goods and prices. My Clothing is cut by my self, made in Erie, and is warranted to be as well made as any Shop in Erie can make, notwithstanding the body work that is made by some about slop shop, cutting, &c. Persons wishing their

Clothing made to Order

Can have their measures taken and clothing made, and if not suited with them when done, they will not be asked to take them away. We don't wish our friends to think we are gassing, but would have them call and examine Goods and Prices for themselves. We will be happy at all times to show our Goods, compare prices, cut and make to fit as this or any other city. We would like to have all wanting anything in our line to give us a call, and we think we can satisfy them that "Some things can be done as well as others!"

Cutting done on the shortest notice and warranted.

Erie, April 27, 1850. JOHN M. JUSTICE,

NEW GOODS!

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and public, that they are now receiving their Summer supply of goods purchased at the present low prices, which will enable them to sell *cheaper* than those who purchased early in the Spring.—Among their recent purchases will be found

Ladies' Dress Goods, Straw and Leghorn Bonnets, Gent's Leghorn and Panama Leaf Hats, Parasols and Umbrellas, Wall and Window paper, Groceries, Crockery, &c.

which, added to their former stock, renders their assortment complete. MOORHEAD, HUGHES & CO.

June 1.

LARGE lot of Bonnets, just received per Express by

June 1. J. H. FULLERTON.

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

Cash for 100,900 lbs. Wool.

HAVING been appointed agent for an Eastern Manufactory, I wish to purchase Wool for which I will pay the highest market price S. SMYTH.

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SHEETING by the Bale, by

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Mechanic's Tools.

Broadaxes (Bartons & Simmon's) adzes, planes and plane iron brace and bits, hammers, hatchets, sand paper, files, chiselts, (Barton's) gouges, augers, auger bitts, augur and chisel handles, bed screws, mah knobs, hand, pannel, compass, feloe, tenon and rib saws, spoke shaves, screw drivers, bevels, spirit levels box wood rules, steel squares, try squares, draw shaves, oil stones of a superior quality, &c. RUFUS REED.

June 1. No. 3, Reed House.

CAUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that my wife, Malora Howard, has left my bed and board without cause or provication—May 10th—and took my child with her, I therefore forbid all persons harboring or trusting them on my account as I will pay no debts of their contracting after this date. JOHN R. HOWARD.

Racine, Wis. May 21, 1850. 3tpaid3

STRAY HORSE.

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Millcreek, June 1, 1850. 3t3

New Store! New Goods!! and New Prices!!!

COMPTON & HAVERSTICK,

NO. 8, REED HOUSE,

DESIRE to call the attention of the Public to their store, which they have opened and intend conducting entirely on the pay system, being convinced, from experience, that it is the only *sure, true, and safe* principle for all parties. Our stock consists of *Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Glassware*, &c., &c., together with pure *Foreign Liquors*; Brandy, Gin, Rum, and Wines of all description. Domestic whiskey of our own manufacture, for which we challenge comparison with any brought from the east or west, in every particular, proof and price.

All we ask of the public is to call and examine our stock, which we keep of every description, believing as we do, that prices, style and quality will prove satisfactory. Goods exchanged for produce of all kinds.

Erie, May, 25, 1850. JOHN COMPTON.
H. B. HAVERSTICK.

TO MERCHANTS.

SALERATUS constantly on hand, which we manufacture and sell for cash at the lowest market rates. A pure article, without adulteration. COMPTON & HAVERSTICK.

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May 25, 1850. No. 8, Reed House.

SHELF Hardware, a good assortment just opened, by

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RIBBONS—Spring styles of Bonnet Ribbons at the lowest prices. my11 C. M. TIBBALS.

By Express.

LADIES can now find a beautiful assortment of Fancy and Colored Gaitors, Buskins, Slips and Walking Shoes; together with a few more patterns of Summer Dress Goods and Barages, at

June 1. C. B. WRIGHT'S,

Price Reduced!

VAUGHN'S LITHONTRIPTIC MIXTURE.

Large Bottles—Only One Dollar.

The Proprietor of the Great American Remedy "VAUGHN'S VEGETABLE LITHONTRIPTIC MIXTURE," induced by the urgent solicitations of his Agents, throughout the United States and Canada, has now

Reduced the Price

of his popular and well known article; and from this date, henceforth, he will put up but one size only,—his quart bottles:—the retail price will be

ONE DOLLAR.

The public may rest assured that the character of the Medicine, its strength, and curative properties WILL REMAIN UNCHANGED, and the same care will be bestowed in preparing it as heretofore.

As this medicine, under its reduced price, will be purchased by those who have not hitherto made themselves acquainted with its virtues, the proprietor would here to intimate that his article is not to be classed with the vast amount of "Remedies of the day;" it claims for itself *a greater healing power, in all diseases, than any other preparation now before the world;* and has sustained itself for eight years by its supreme medical virtues, and, until this reduction, commanded double the price of any other article in this line.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY, this article acts with great healing power and certainty, upon the

Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Lungs,

and all other organs, upon the proper action of which life and health depend.

This medicine has a justly high repute as a remedy for

Dropsy and Gravel,

and all diseases of that nature. It may be relied upon when the intelligent physician has abandoned his patient,—and for these distressing diseases, more especially DROPSY, the proprietor would earnestly and honestly recommend it. At its present price it is easily obtained by all, and the trial will prove the article to be the

Cheapest Medicine in the World!

☞ Please ask for pamphlets—the agents give them away; they contain over sixteen pages of receipts, (in addition to full medical matter) valuable for household purposes, and which will save many dollars per year to practical housekeepers.

These receipts are introduced to make the book of great value, aside from its character as an advertising medium for the medicine, the testimony in favor of which, in the form of letters from all parts of the country, may be relied upon.

☞ "Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontripitic Mixture"—the Great American Remedy, now for sale in quart bottles at $1 each, small bottles at 50 cts each. No small bottles will be issued after the present stock is disposed of.

Principal Office, Buffalo, N. Y., 207 Main Street,

G. C. VAUGHN.

N. B.—All letters (excepting from agents and dealers with whom he transacts business) must be post paid, or no attention will be given to them.

Agents.—J. H. Burton, Carter & Brother, Erie; Smith Jordon & Co., Waterford; John Stewart, Fairview; L. S. Jones, Girard; A. Tauribert, Union; B. C. Tyler & Co., Wattsburgh; B. C. Tyler, North East; Terry & Campbell, Edenboro; S. Hall, Jr., Cranesville; J. P. Moore, traveling agent. 6t

JUST received a large assortment of Coffee Mills, among them can be found Pland's Double Grated Mill. RUFUS REED.

SOFA AND CHAIR SPRING

HANDS' SARSAPARILLA

IN QUART BOTTLES

for Purifying the Blood

AND FOR THE

SCROFULA
RHEUMATISM
STUBBORN ULCERS
DYSPEPSIA
SALT RHEUM
FEVER SORES

CURE OF

LIVER COMPLAINT
BRONCHITIS
CONSUMPTION
FEMALE COMPLAINTS
LOSS OF APPETITE
DEBILITY &c &c

THE Proprietors have spent much time in bringing this preparation of SARSAPARILLA to its present state of perfection; and the experience of fourteen years has furnished them the most ample opportunity to study, in their various forms, the diseases for which it is recommended, and to adapt it exactly to their relief and cure. Patients who wish a REALLY GOOD Medicine are invited to give it a trial, and satisfy themselves of its superiority, and the invaluable property it possesses of arresting and curing disease. The bottle has been enlarged to hold ONE QUART, and in its present improved form may safely claim to be the BEST and CHEAPEST Medicine of the age. Its progress to the fame it has attained may be traced by a long line of facts and cures, that stand as landmarks and beacons for the invalid, pointing the way to the haven of health.

The following is from Col. S. G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance in the Southern states, and lately appointed Consul to New Granada:

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS:— *New York, January 7, 1848.*

GENTLEMEN,—Having used, and witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz., Virginia, Louisiana, Texas, and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its gre it medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the enervated state of the system, and exciting, in the most agreeable manner, a tonic and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. States army in Mexico, and my cousin, GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR, has for the past five years been in the habit of using and recommending the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the army. In conclusion I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health-restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely-extended country.

Yours very respectfully,
S. G. TAYLOR,
U. S. Consul to New Granada.

REMARKABLE CURE OF SCROFULA.

Southport, Conn., January 1, 1848.

MESSRS. SANDS.—Gentlemen—Sympathy for the afflicted induces me to inform you of the remarkable cure effected by your Sarsaparilla in the case of my wife. She was severely afflicted with the Scrofula on different parts of the body; the glands of the neck were greatly enlarged, and her limbs much swollen. After suffering over a year, and having no relief from the remedies used, the disease attacked one leg, and broke out in large suppurated. Her physician advised it should be laid open, which was done, but without any permanent benefit. In this situation we heard of, and were induced to use your SARSAPARILLA. This first bottle produced a decided and favorable effect, relieving her more than any prescription she had ever taken; and before she had used six bottles, to the astonishment and delight of her friends, she found her health quite restored. It is now over a year since the cure was effected, and her health remains good, showing the disease was thoroughly eradicated from the system. Our neighbors are all knowing to these facts, and think SANDS' Sarsaparilla a great blessing to the age. Yours with respect, JULIUS PIKE.

Extract from a letter received from Mr. N. W. Harris, a gentleman well known in Louisa county, Va:—"I have cured a negro boy of mine with your Sarsaparilla, who was attacked with Scrofula, and of a scrofulous family. Yours truly,

"*Fredericks Hall, Va., July 17, 1848.*" "N. W. HARRIS."

The following testimony from Rev John Grigg, late Rector of the Church of the Crucifixion in this city, commends itself to the attention of the afflicted. Numerous certificates of cures of various diseases effected by this medicine are almost daily received:—

MESSRS. SANDS.—A member of my family has taken your valuable Sarsaparilla for a severe scrofulous affection, &c. with the most beneficial effect resulting from its use. It gives me very great pleasure to record my testimony in behalf of its virtue and efficacy, hoping that others may be induced to make a trial of it.

New York, May 10, 1848. JOHN GRIGG.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS:— *Norwich, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1847.*

GENTLEMEN—Feelings of gratitude induce me to make a public acknowledgment of the benefit I have derived from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I have for several years been afflicted with scrofulous swellings in my head, which at times would gather and discharge at my throat, nose, and ears, and at others would break out in *different parts of my face and head.* These continued *until my throat, face, and* head were almost one complete sore, and for a long time I was so hoarse that it was with the utmost difficulty that I could speak above a whisper. During this time I had several attacks of pleurisy and other diseases. I consulted different physicians, and tried various remedies, but received no benefit until I commenced using your Sarsaparilla. I am now well, the sores are all healed, and I attribute the result entirely to the effects of your valuable medicine.

Yours, with respect and gratitude, PHEBE CAHOON.

Being personally acquainted with the person above named, I believe her statement to be correct. JAMES M. D. CARR, Justice of the Peace.

PREPARED AND SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

A. B. & D. SANDS, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

100 FULTON-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM, NEW YORK.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

For sale by J. H. Barton, 5 Reed House, Erie, Pa.

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!

Fairbanks' Genuine Scale Manufactory!!

The subscribers having purchased Fairbanks celebrated genuine scale patterns, and employed a workman, Mr. BROOKS, who has had a long experience in their manufacture, beg leave to inform the public that they are now prepared to furnish to order an article superior to anything of the kind ever offered in this market.

The subscribers would also caution their friends against purchasing worthless articles purporting to be Fairbanks' scale from irresponsible firms and yankee peddlers—*as manufacture the genuine article.* The following are our prices.

Hay Scales, of 4 Tons draft,		$ 50
Coal Scales, of 1 Ton do.		30
Platform Scales, 15 @ 18 cwt. draft,		25
Do. do. do.	With hoisting lever and 4 iron trucks,	40
Do. do.	1200 lbs. draft,	30
Do. do.	do. on trucks, with hoisting lever,	35
Fairbanks' *American* Scales, 1000 lbs.		22
Do. do.	do. 1200 lbs.	24
Do. do.	do. 1500, on trucks with hoisting lever,	37
Do. do.	do. 600 lbs.	16
Flour Packing Scale, 300 lbs.		20
Counter Scales, 4 oz. to 250 lbs., platform,		10
Do. 4 oz. to 200 lbs., platform & Scoop,		10
Cale's Counter Scale, brass lever, 4 oz. to 50 lbs. draft,		6

All the above articles are *warranted.* Those wishing to obtain a good and *reliable* Scale are requested to give us a call at No 193 French street, nearly opposite the Farmers Hotel.

G. A. BENNET & CO.

Erie, May 29, 1849. 2

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

THE well-earned reputation of Fairbanks' Scales has induced the vendors of inferior and worthless articles to offer them as "Fairbanks' Scales" and purchasers have thereby, in many cases, been subjected to fraud and imposition. The subscribers have no controversy with honorable competitors who transact business in their own names, but regarding the perpetrators of the above fraud as pursuing a course alike unjust and dishonorable, they take this means to protect themselves from their imputations. The Patentees manufacture under their own inspection, and only at their factory in St. Johnsbury, Vt. For sale by

S. T. PRATT & CO., } Buffalo, N.Y.
H. O. COWING & CO., }
E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Erie, March, 16, 1850. 6m14*

ERIE DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

SHERMAN & LEWIS are happy to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie, and the friends of science and art in the region round about, that they are prepared to take Likenesses of a superior quality at their rooms, over Middleton & Murphy's store three doors east of Brown's Hotel.

There are several reasons why persons can obtain better pictures at our rooms than at any other in this city, or in this part of the country. One is,

WE HAVE THE BEST LIGHT!

Skylight and side light COMBINED—each correcting the fault of the other, and producing a natural and most beautiful effect.—TRY IT, WHOEVER IS NOT SATISFIED WITH PICTURES TAKEN ELSEWHERE!!

Another reason is, we have the best apparatus! The importance of this will be obvious to any one.

We shall not offer these inducements to us with their patronage, the flat, insipid, corpse-like things which many who call themselves artists present to the public. Neither shall we offer these dark, gloomy images which human beings are sometimes told resemble themselves; but clear and accurate Likenesses, possessing the most beautiful blending of light and shade, richness in depth of tone, remarkable distinctness of features, expression of the eye, boldness of relief, distance and invisibility of back ground, delicacy of finish, softness, transparency and artistic effect.

Remember there is no room of the kind near here which has the facilities of this. It is designed to be a permanent establishment, NOT TO BE EQUALED is our motto. W. H. SHERMAN,
Erie, Feb. 2, 1850. W. N. LEWIS.

$50. BARGAINS IN ERIE! 1850

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Still Cheaper than Ever!

C. B. WRIGHT is now receiving and opening, direct from the Eastern cities, one of the largest, cheapest and best selected stocks of Spring and Summer Goods, he has ever before brought to this market, which comprises an unusual variety of fashionable Dress Goods, Shawls in great variety, Linen Goods, Men's and Boy's Wears, Bonnets, Men's and Boy's Hats, &c., &c., together with a full and complete assortment of every thing connected with the Goods trade, which he is determined to sell at the lowest figure, which fact may be known to all those that will call at the corner opposite Brown's Hotel.

Erie, April 25, 1850. 49

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER Dry Goods,

Groceries, and Clothing, No. 1, Fleming Block.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co have already in store, and are prepared to serve their customers with

New and Beautiful Spring Goods,

of most elegant patterns and styles, including Grenadines, Organdies, Silk Tissues, Printed Jaconets and Cambries beautiful Calicoes, Barages, Silks, and indeed everything adapted to the season, which, added to their previous immense stock of every kind of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, makes one of the largest, most varied and general assortments in Erie.

THEIR STOCK EMBRACES EVERYTHING USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL

for either Ladies' or Gentlemen's wear, or family use, and are determined to be able at all times to so far supply every want that a Lady shall be able to sit down and select every article she desires without the fatigue and perplexity of running about town to make up her assortment; as in every department of their stock they keep *Plain and Low Priced Goods*, which will be sold as cheap as by any other establishment, as well as the

Richer and Finer Qualities,

which will include, among other articles, Cashmere Grape Shawls, Cashmere, Silk, Long and Square Shawls, Lace and Muslin Window Draperies, Linen and Muslin sheetings and shirtings, Table Cloths, Napkins and Diapers, Table, Piano and toilet covers; and indeed a full and complete assortment of Foreign and Domestic house-wife articles, of every variety and kind. Also a full assortment of Mourning Goods, together with a full and perfect assortment of Gentlemen's

READY MADE CLOTHING!

as cheap as the cheapest, and of as good quality as any either brought to or made in Erie; also under Shirts, Drawers, Scarfs and Cravats, Silk and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Hosiery, Bracelets, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c.

Their stock also embraces Boots and Shoes, Groceries of all kinds; in short every thing called for in the country or city trade, of which the public can be accommodated by calling and examining quality and prices.

Erie, April 30, 1850. 49

Hold Up! Walk Up and see the Bang Up!!

THE public are invited to call at the Erie Steam Foundry, or at our store, and examine the last *Paragon* of Cooking Stoves, just got out with an uncommon large Oven, high enough to bake a large Turkey on its feet, while so low as not to affect cooking in and it. The "noise and confusion" it has made East, is indeed the characteristic name of BANG UP. One would truly suppose loaves of beautifully baked bread, taken from the oven at one time, was reminded of the capacity of a bushel pig which draws two quarts of whey at a draught, and did not then fill to measure who contained the whey into *four inches.*" *See certificates.*

Erie, Feb. 2, 1850. LOSTLE, SLINNEY & CHESTER.

ERIE, January 22, 1850.

MESSRS LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER: GENT.—To your inquiry whether the "Bang Up" Cooking Stove purchased from you during the present month, has given satisfaction or not, I have the pleasure of answering that no stove has met our fullest expectation in every particular, and would not be exchanged for any other pattern now in use of which I have knowledge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant. A. SCOTT.

MESSRS. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER: GENT.—We are using your improved modern Cooking Stove, called the "Bang Up," and do not hesitate in the least I can recommend it as an article to any stove in use in this section of the country. Among the most prominent advantages of this stove, is the, commodiousness of the Oven, it being sufficiently capacious for the largest family, and also in a saving of fuel. I am satisfied that one half the fuel necessary for any stove we have ever used will amply supply this. Take it all in all I think it difficult to improve.

Truly yours, MILES W. CAUGHEY.

January 23, 1850.

MESSRS. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER; GENT.—Having used your improved "Bang Up" Cooking Stove, I wish to express my entire satisfaction of its value, as combining all the good qualities I desired, and shall take great pleasure in testifying to its merits, and in scowing it to any who may wish to see it in operation, at my Grocery store, corner of 7th and State streets.

HORACE BALDWIN.

W. H. KNOWLTON & SON,

KEYSTONE BUILDING, NO. 1, FOUR DOORS BELOW BROWN'S HOTEL, ERIE, PA.

SECTION 1st., NORTH LATITUDE.—Front Window, sticks out about a foot, containing hanging Lamps, Solar do., Castors, Candlesticks, Cake Baskets, and a variety of other articles, which the shoulder may see without trouble or exposure.

SECTION 2, CONVEX CASE, may be found a variety of Card cases, silver combs, diamond, torquois, ruby, garnet and plain Gold Rings, Buckles and Slides, miniature lockets, &c

SECTION 3.—Gold and Silver, Patent Levers, Anchor and Lepien duplex and common escapement Watches, gold guard and fob chains steel, do Soup Ladles, (Bagley Gold Spoons.)

SECTION 4.—Silver, German silver, table and tea Spoons, butter knives, gold, silver, German silver and steel spectacles.

SECTION 5.—Pen and jack Knives, Razors and Strops, Shears and Scissors, finger Rings steel Beads and Clasps and tassels, silk Purses, tooth Brushes, shaving do. fine Ivory Combs, shell, horn, buffalo and pocket do., back and side Combs; steel Pens, Needles, pocket-full stands, snuff and tobacco Boxes, Envelopes, note Paper, visiting Cards, tuning forks, sheet Music and Preceptors.

SECTION 6. SIDE CASE.—Filled with silver plated Fruit Baskets, Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Tray, Branch Candlesticks, plated and Britannia Castors, Flower vases, &c.

SECTION 7.—Decanolds, Britannia Tea Sets, extra Coffee and Tea Pots, hair Brushes, military Soap, Wallets and Pocket Books, spool Racks, Dolls, ivory handle Knives and Forks, common dog, gammon Boards, Dominos, money Belts, Port Folios, nay and revenue Buttons, fancy Fans, &c.

SECTION 8.—Mountain Bass Viols, Violins; Guitars, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Fifes Accordions, Brass Horns, and right in the middle of the floor stands three of the best Piano Fortes in Erie.

SECTION 9, SOUTH SIDE.—Front Window, contents vary but little on the other, except a few Feather Dusters.

SECTION 10.—Solar Lamps, Extra glasses and shades, 30 hour and eight day O. G. and gothic Clocks, Tea Servers, Looking Glasses, and a great variety of Fancy Goods, all of which they offer for sale as low as can be purchased at any other store west of New York. And we wish it distinctly understood that we do not advertise to work very low in order to shave you on our goods, as another has declared was his object, but mean to be consistent and reasonable in all our prices.

November 24, 1849. y28

CLEAR THE TRACK

FOR THE

Great Western Locomotive!!

TAKE NOTICE, ALL THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED! CALL at SIEGEL'S Corner and convince yourselves that he is Now receiving the largest, cheapest and best lot of GROCERIES ever brought to Erie. Among his assortment may be found the following:

SUGARS.—Six tons of Port Rico Coffee Sugar, Crushed, Loaf and Pulverized.

COFFEE.—Ten bags Old Government Java, ten bags of Laguera and ten bags of Rico.

MOLASSES.—Two thousand gallons New Orleans Porto Rico and Sugar House.

TEAS.—Fifteen chests Young Hyson, Imperial, Black and Gunpowder. Imperial tea in six pound cadies for family use.

FISH.—Five thousand pound Cod Fish, Mackerel, Shad, Holland Herring, Smoked Herring and Sardines.

Twenty barrels Turpentine, thirty do. of Linseed, Lamp and Tanners oil.

150 kegs Brooklyn, Buffalo and Pittsburgh White Lead.

The largest kind of an assortment of Paints and Dyestuffs.

100 kegs of Eastern and Pittsburgh Nails.

LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Holland Gin, Rum, Port Wine, Madora, Malaga, Claret and French West Wine.

Ten tons—100 dozen Schole's fine New York Smoking, sixteen boxes Savendish, 100 dozen fine cut Rappee and neenboy Snuff.

Ten kegs and 100 flasks Kentucky Rifle Powder, fifty bags of Shot, bar Lead and Percussion Caps.

Thirty boxes Candy, 35 drums of Malaga Figs, 20 jars prunes and a great variety of articles in my line that would take more time than I have to enumerate them.

To my old customers and the public generally, I would say, call at SIEGEL'S Corner, directly opposite the Farmer's Hotel and see for yourselves, that I am bound to sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than any other establishment West of Buffalo. C. SIEGEL.

Erie July 7, 1849. n48

NEW-COMERS EN LIVERY AND EXCHANGE STABLE.

W. C. BEALEY, having purchased and made additions to the Livery Stock formerly owned by E. Willis, situate on State street, between 7th and 8th, in the rear of James Liddle's Blacksmith shops, would inform his friends and the public that it will afford him pleasure at all times to accommodate them with

Horses, Buggies and Sleighs.

He is also prepared to Set and Trim Tails, and attend Lame and Sick Horses, in the most approved manner. Work warranted. Horses taken to keep by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms.

Erie, April 24, 1850.—6m 37

LADIES AND GENTS.

PATENT Plastic Brooch only 6 shillings, together with some very nice Silk Wrappers, for Ladies and Gents., may be found by calling soon at

C. B. WRIGHT'S.

GARDEN TROWELS, RAKES AND HOES.

A GOOD WORD to those building—the largest and best assortment of general R. Reed's Hardware Store, No. 3, Reed House.

Locks, Latches, Butts and Screws (cheapest of course), can be found at the Hardware Store. RUFUS REED.

LADIES AND GENTS.

PATENT Plastic Brooch only 6 shillings, together with some very nice Silk Wrappers, for Ladies and Gents., may be found by calling soon at

C. B. WRIGHT'S.

GARDEN TROWELS, RAKES AND HOES.

A GOOD assortment at R. Reed's Hardware Store, No. 3, Reed House.

GINGHAMS AND PRINTS.

GINGHAMS and PRINTS.—Scotch, French and American Ginghams, and 300 pieces Calicoes, just received and for sale cheap by

S. R DEWEYS.

1000 GALLS. OHIO

PRESSED and turned Stone Ware, consisting of Churns, Jars, Butter Jars, Milk Crocks &c. &c. for sale cheap at the Keystone Grocery. N. W. MOORE.

A NEW lot of

MACKINAW and No 1 White Fish, received this day and for sale by

FISH! FISH!!

SOAP.—A large

LOT of superior Hard Soap for family use, from the celebrated manufactory of Churchill & Co., Buffalo, for sale by

R. G. HILBERT.

DETERGENT AND DIURETIC.

DR. MYER'S

Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion Compound.

This valuable Medicinal preparation DIFFERS ENTIRELY from any simple "Extract of Sarsaparilla," or common purifying Medicine. It is a compound of many of the

MOST CLEANSING MEDICINES,

With others acting *directly on the Kidneys* or having immediate reference to the relief and continued healthy operation of some internal organs. It contains articles which enter into no other preparation in existence, and

IT IS UNRIVALD

In purifying and refreshing effects, by any Medicine in the world. It is put up

IN LARGE BOTTLES,

is *very pleasant* to the taste, and is more concentrated,

STRONGER, BETTER AND CHEAPER

Than any other in Market. Persons who have taken "Sarsaparilla" *by the gallon*, without relief, have been *radically cured*, by using two or three bottles.

This is the only Compound in which Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion are so prepared, to offer the peculiar virtues of each, in combination with pure Extracts of other healing articles in a highly *concentrated state* Its ingredients are

PURELY VEGETABLE,

And are such roots and barks as are found—though chiefly affecting certain parts—in their general tendency to produce *the most cleansing and healing effects.*

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE

To cure many diseases Dropsies, Kidney Complaints, &c., draw off Watery Humors from the Blood or corrupt and irritating secretions of diseased organs from the body, without the thorough operation of THE KIDNEYS, as caused by this Medicine. NO OTHER extract even *pretends to this effect.* In fact this very operation for which it is *particularly compounded*, differs from all other preparations, and makes it *the best compound in existence.*

IN ALL CASES OF DROPSY.

Use this medicine. *It will relieve. It has cured when life itself was despaired of.* It contains articles that *will cure if anything can*, and takes the *only method* to make *permanent cures.* This Remedy

PURIFIES AND DRIVES OUT

All impure and gross humours, not only by working directly on the blood, but by restoring each organ to healthy vigor, and especially increasing the action of those which draw from the body, and lastingly remove all

IMPURE OR DISEASED FLUIDS.

All diseases originating in a depraved state of the vital fluids, Eruptions, Ulcers, Sores, Collection of Watery Humors,

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD,

Will find this the *best* alterative, and most cleansing Medicine, *far before any other in invigorating effect.* It has worked some of the *greatest cures* of Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS,

Bladders, &c. *A splendid diuretic. No extract is so good for* Weakness of the Kidneys, Weak back, Retention or Involuntary flow of Urine, Burning or Scalding, *Involuntary Emissions*, or other irritability, REMEMBER, *the only Medicine that heals these parts.* In Scrofulous habits of the System, Lax and weakened states,

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS,

Wasting diseases of the Lungs, Pains in the Breast, &c., the soothing Pectorals and bracing Tonics, heal the Lungs most kindly, and strengthen the body, while the acrid humours that load the system are cleansed. *The relieving action of the Kidneys is marked in Lungs disease.* It is warranted *superior to any preparation* —Sudden attacks from Exposure *are certainly cured.*

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

For Irregular, Suppressed or painful Menstruation, Fluor Albus, Uterine Diseases, or any derangement of the Female System, it never disappoints expectation *No common medicine will reach these derangements.* This compound contains certain Roots, *the best and only ones that should be used.* It cures the most aggravated forms.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND DECLINE,

It will refresh immediately. A few days' use will convince the incredulous. The appetite increases—the nerves so quiet—strength raised and new, Pure and Rich Blood takes the place of vitiated and corrupt.

USE IT IN YOUR FAMILIES,

You will never be without it. It will do more good, and cure more speedily, the hundreds of petty diseases, Colds, Bowel Complaints, Impure Blood, &c., than anything you have ever tried.—*Look at Certificates. The WEAKEST INFANT* or most delicate Female *can take it with perfect safety.*

BEAR IT IN MIND.

That this is the *only medicine* that has ever cured the low, wearing SORE FEVER, as attested by *the oaths of some thirty* of the cured, and you will acknowledge

THERE IS SOMETHING IN IT.

Where obstructions of the organs have caused deposits,

GRAVEL,

Or Stone in the Bladder, this medicine has been used with astonishing success. *For Certificates of Cures of this or any disease, see Pamphlet of cures.*

THE WORST FORMS

Of DISEASES of the STOMACH and BOWELS, Costiveness, DYSPEPSIA, with Debility, &c. For Bowel Complaints, *it can be relied on as a certain remedy.* Also, when accumulation of bile has caused

BILIOUS DISEASES,

Jaundice, &c., or when they are coming on, *take this and you are safe.* It carries off the corrupt bile rapidly, by the natural channels, and *cease immediately.* It has cured

LIVER COMPLAINTS

year, standing, accordingly as it is. *It always gives satisfaction.* This is one of the few remedies we can always recommend. The most thorough investigation *is respectfully solicited.* Call on the certificates or ask their friends, and you too will use it. It will affect you different from any other, and we think it will do you more good.

Prepared by DR. H. B MYERS, Buffalo. All orders addressed to C. Hollidge at his variety store, 228 Main st. Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by Carter & Brother, Erie, Pa. lv12

Another Resurrection.

AFTER this I will return and will build, that which is fallen down, and I will build again the ruins thereof, and I will set it up." An exile returned, may every wind waft some lost exile to me, and repair was the time hasten when the last returning exile shall be reclaimed and gathered to the fold.

The undersigned, after coming up through much *tribulation and* having his works tried as by fire and suffered loss, has come to herself, and has received a small stock of *BOOKS* for sale, and expects more, which will be disposed of cheap for Cash. It is hoped that my friends will not be discouraged from during the present month, has given satisfaction or not. I have the pleasure of answering that no stove has met our fullest expectation in every particular, and would not be exchanged for any other pattern now in use of which I have knowledge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant. A. SCOTT.

MESSRS. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER: GENT.—We are using your improved modern Cooking Stove, called the "Bang Up," and do not hesitate in the least I can recommend it as an article to any stove in use in this section of the country. Among the most prominent advantages of this stove, is the, commodiousness of the Oven, it being sufficiently capacious for the largest family, and also in a saving of fuel. I am satisfied that one half the fuel necessary for any stove we have ever used will amply supply this. Take it all in all I think it difficult to improve.

Truly yours, MILES W. CAUGHEY.

January 23, 1850.

MESSRS. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER; GENT.—Having used your improved "Bang Up" Cooking Stove, I wish to express my entire satisfaction of its value, as combining all the good qualities I desired, and shall take great pleasure in testifying to its merits, and in scowing it to any who may wish to see it in operation, at my Grocery store, corner of 7th and State streets.

HORACE BALDWIN.

W. H. KNOWLTON & SON,

KEYSTONE BUILDING, NO. 1, FOUR DOORS BELOW BROWN'S HOTEL, ERIE, PA.

SECTION 1st., NORTH LATITUDE.—Front Window, sticks out about a foot, containing hanging Lamps, Solar do., Castors, Candlesticks, Cake Baskets, and a variety of other articles, which the shoulder may see without trouble or exposure.

SECTION 2, CONVEX CASE, may be found a variety of Card cases, silver combs, diamond, torquois, ruby, garnet and plain Gold Rings, Buckles and Slides, miniature lockets, &c

SECTION 3.—Gold and Silver, Patent Levers, Anchor and Lepien duplex and common escapement Watches, gold guard and fob chains steel, do Soup Ladles, (Bagley Gold Spoons.)

SECTION 4.—Silver, German silver, table and tea Spoons, butter knives, gold, silver, German silver and steel spectacles.

SECTION 5.—Pen and jack Knives, Razors and Strops, Shears and Scissors, finger Rings steel Beads and Clasps and tassels, silk Purses, tooth Brushes, shaving do. fine Ivory Combs, shell, horn, buffalo and pocket do., back and side Combs; steel Pens, Needles, pocket-full stands, snuff and tobacco Boxes, Envelopes, note Paper, visiting Cards, tuning forks, sheet Music and Preceptors.

SECTION 6. SIDE CASE.—Filled with silver plated Fruit Baskets, Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Tray, Branch Candlesticks, plated and Britannia Castors, Flower vases, &c.

SECTION 7.—Decanolds, Britannia Tea Sets, extra Coffee and Tea Pots, hair Brushes, military Soap, Wallets and Pocket Books, spool Racks, Dolls, ivory handle Knives and Forks, common dog, gammon Boards, Dominos, money Belts, Port Folios, nay and revenue Buttons, fancy Fans, &c.

SECTION 8.—Mountain Bass Viols, Violins; Guitars, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Fifes Accordions, Brass Horns, and right in the middle of the floor stands three of the best Piano Fortes in Erie.

SECTION 9, SOUTH SIDE.—Front Window, contents vary but little on the other, except a few Feather Dusters.

SECTION 10.—Solar Lamps, Extra glasses and shades, 30 hour and eight day O. G. and gothic Clocks, Tea Servers, Looking Glasses, and a great variety of Fancy Goods, all of which they offer for sale as low as can be purchased at any other store west of New York. And we wish it distinctly understood that we do not advertise to work very low in order to shave you on our goods, as another has declared was his object, but mean to be consistent and reasonable in all our prices.

November 24, 1849. y28

CLEAR THE TRACK

FOR THE

Great Western Locomotive!!

TAKE NOTICE, ALL THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED! CALL at SIEGEL'S Corner and convince yourselves that he is Now receiving the largest, cheapest and best lot of GROCERIES ever brought to Erie. Among his assortment may be found the following:

SUGARS.—Six tons of Port Rico Coffee Sugar, Crushed, Loaf and Pulverized.

COFFEE.—Ten bags Old Government Java, ten bags of Laguera and ten bags of Rico.

MOLASSES.—Two thousand gallons New Orleans Porto Rico and Sugar House.

TEAS.—Fifteen chests Young Hyson, Imperial, Black and Gunpowder. Imperial tea in six pound cadies for family use.

FISH.—Five thousand pound Cod Fish, Mackerel, Shad, Holland Herring, Smoked Herring and Sardines.

Twenty barrels Turpentine, thirty do. of Linseed, Lamp and Tanners oil.

150 kegs Brooklyn, Buffalo and Pittsburgh White Lead.

The largest kind of an assortment of Paints and Dyestuffs.

100 kegs of Eastern and Pittsburgh Nails.

LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Holland Gin, Rum, Port Wine, Madora, Malaga, Claret and French West Wine.

Ten tons—100 dozen Schole's fine New York Smoking, sixteen boxes Savendish, 100 dozen fine cut Rappee and neenboy Snuff.

Ten kegs and 100 flasks Kentucky Rifle Powder, fifty bags of Shot, bar Lead and Percussion Caps.

Thirty boxes Candy, 35 drums of Malaga Figs, 20 jars prunes and a great variety of articles in my line that would take more time than I have to enumerate them.

To my old customers and the public generally, I would say, call at SIEGEL'S Corner, directly opposite the Farmer's Hotel and see for yourselves, that I am bound to sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than any other establishment West of Buffalo. C. SIEGEL.

Erie July 7, 1849. n48

NEW-COMERS EN LIVERY AND EXCHANGE STABLE.

W. C. BEALEY, having purchased and made additions to the Livery Stock formerly owned by E. Willis, situate on State street, between 7th and 8th, in the rear of James Liddle's Blacksmith shops, would inform his friends and the public that it will afford him pleasure at all times to accommodate them with

Horses, Buggies and Sleighs.

He is also prepared to Set and Trim Tails, and attend Lame and Sick Horses, in the most approved manner. Work warranted. Horses taken to keep by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms.

Erie, April 24, 1850.—6m 37

LOCKS AND LATCHES.

STABLE, door, cottage, bitting, Mortise, Rim, Store & &c. Also, Silver plated and Bronzed Escutcheon and Door Knobs, Bolts, Pulleys, Sash Locks, Fasteners, Sash Cord, &c. &c. for sale cheap at the Keystone Grocery. N. W. MOORE.

Erie, Nov. 10, 1849.

1000 GALLS. Ohio

PRESSED and turned Stone Ware, consisting of Churns, Jars, Butter Jars, Milk Crocks &c. &c. for sale cheap at the Keystone Grocery. N. W. MOORE.

A NEW lot of

MACKINAW and No 1 White Fish, received this day and for sale by

FISH! FISH!!

SOAP.—A large

LOT of superior Hard Soap for family use, from the celebrated manufactory of Churchill & Co., Buffalo, for sale by

R. G. HILBERT.

CAUTION EXTRA.

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. F. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, ect. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau st., New York City.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *JUTHER* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and worth.

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its encalculable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this

GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better, because it is prepared *on scientific principles by a scientific man.* The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's. Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla is one of the articles known to medicinal men, contains many medical properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system.—Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from anything else; they can then strain this impure liquid into mild, sweet, with some molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations of every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of

CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and LIVER COMPLAINT; and in, *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS, all CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvelous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes, fever, &c. In these it has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus* or *Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed, or Painful Menses, Irregularities* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Disease*.

By removing the impurities, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, thus curing all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Scrowing, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, &c.*

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, quickens the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflamation, purifies the skin, equalizes the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. In not this then

The medicine you pro-eminently need?

But can anyone get these things besides Dr. S. P. Townsend's inferior article? *You will not be so foolish as not to be* COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S. because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES, *souring, fermentating, and blowing the bottles containing it into fragments*, and thus wasting acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be